THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

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NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1923.

When You Try

"SALADA"

TEA

H478

you will realize the difference between "Salada" and "just tea."

DOXSEE & CO.

New Millinery

With autumn well on its way, one of the prime considerations at this time is the selection of one's Hat.

You are sure to find a model here to meet your every desire, so extensive and varied is the assortment.

Our collection includes copies of New York models and exclusive designs from our own work room.

LADIES' HOSIERY

Every popular make, style and color will be found in our assortment.

Sizes 9, 9½, and 10.

Moderate prices.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY

The Leading Millinery House

GUARANTEED

Indigo Blue Serge Suits Tailored to Your Order $35, $40, $45 a Suit Order before Xmas rush

W.W.ADAMS

Merchant Tailor

Newburgh - Ont.

J. M. SIMPSON

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.,

Announces that he has removed his offices to the office lately occupied by the late John English, Barrister, etc.,

Over Smith's Jewelry Store

Corner of John and Dundas Streets, Napanee

and will be prepared to transact business in his new offices from this date.

Diamond Point Plow Shares, all makes at DAVY & ALLISON'S. 35

Assisting the Farmer

THE interests and requirements of agriculture are fully understood and well served by this bank. To encourage progressive enterprise in the farmer and to make his financing as easy as possible, practical assistance in the form of loans is given, and complete banking facilities, specially adapted to farm business, are available at each one of our branches. Consult our local manager.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH — G. PATTON CARR, Manager

Roblin Branch, open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, April 30th to November 15th. Thursday and Friday from November 15th to April 30th.

Fifty Years of Banking

We offer a complete service for FARMERS
GRAIN and CATTLE DEALERS
MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURERS and MUNICIPALITIES

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA 824

Napanee Branch, R. R. White, Manager.

Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Picton, Trenton and Kingston.

H. J. GLEESON, M.B.
University of Toronto.

Office of late Dr. Grant, corner of East and Bridge streets.

Office hours 1.30 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. Phone 123.

FOR SALE—Six shoats also, a quantity of baled hay. J. ROBINSON.

FOR SALE—Sawing outfit, nearly new. Bargain for quick sale. PAUL'S GARAGE. 44

FOR SALE—1 McLaughlin four-cylinder touring, newly painted, good as new. PAUL'S GARAGE, Phone 198. 50tf

HOUSE FOR SALE—On Thomas street, 6 room house, newly decorated, electric lights. Apply GEO. HARTMAN. 29-tf

FOR SALE—1 2½ horse power Fairbanks Morse engine, only slightly used—a bargain. 50-tf PAUL'S GARAGE, Phone 198.

FOR SALE—One of the most desirable properties in town, all modern conveniences and excellent location. Opposite Harvey Warner Park. Apply to C. W. BOWEN. 27-tf

WANTED—Live and dressed Poultry, Newlaid Eggs, dressed Hogs, Veal, Lamb, also Honey. Write for market information. GUNN LANGLOIS & CO., Limited, Montreal, Que. 48-ep

FOR SALE—1 Hackney mare, 7 years old, weight 1050, well broken and quiet, good driver. 1 heavy horse, weight 1400 lbs., sound and true. PAUL'S GARAGE, Phone 198. 50-tf

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

½ TON FORD TRUCK FOR SALE 1917, a sacrifice. Have you heard about the new Peerless Hand Milker. Ask your neighbor. Frost & Wood Machinery and Cockshutt Plows. Slate Roofing. Sold by SPENCER & SON. 34

FOR SALE—Desirable residence on Dundas street. Residence of the late John English. All modern conveniences, hot water heating, coal and wood for season in cellar. Electric range, if first class condition. Price $5,500 to close up estate. Apply to MAX FOX, Executor.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A very valuable and most desirable farm of 150 acres, possessing exceptional conveniences and attractions; situation the very best, being the east quarter of lot 18 and the west half of lot 19 in the fifth concession of the Township of Ernestown. Considered from every standpoint this is perhaps the best opportunity now in sight or on the market in this district, for any person wishing to purchase a farm. For particulars apply to W. J. NORMILE, Napanee, or T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 35

DENBIGH.

The Mills on the mining property in the 15th concession of the township of Ashby, owned by the Bancroft Mining Company, were destroyed by fire in the night between the third and fourth inst., with all contents, which included considerable new machinery that only lately had been installed. The cause of the fire has as yet not been ascertained. The loss is said to be covered with an insurance of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Our woods are reported to contain a larger number of outside sportsmen from all directions this fall than usual, and some cases of very good luck have been mentioned.

Andrew and John Ready arrived home from Saskatoon where they have been employed, in time to enjoy the season's sport.

Mr. Albert Both, of Kitchener, has also arrived to spend a week visiting friends and acquaintances at his native home.

Miss Bertha Stein, of Renfrew, and Mr. Arvel Wachlin, of Peterborough, were for a couple of days welcome guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Stein.

WANTED—A furnished house. Apply this Office.

LOST—A tire and rim, 32 x 4 in. between Newburgh and Napanee. Will finder kindly notify F. C. MARTIN & SON. 51-ap

LOST—1 nickel head light rim, between J. F. Madden's and Napanee, on Provincial Highway. CHESTER MIKLESON, Millhaven. Kindly leave at Express Printing Office. 51-ap

TO RENT—Comfortable frame house on Mill street. Electric lights, small garden, barn shed, etc. Apply to FRED J. VANALSTINE.

LOST—In or near Napanee Armouries, a gold mounted bone brooch. Will finder return to Herbert Daly and receive reward.

NOTICE OF MEETING

THE COUNTY COUNCIL

of Lennox and Addington, at call of the Warden, will meet at the Council Chamber, in the Court House, NAPANEE, on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1923 at 2 p. m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, Dec. 5th, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated November 13th, 1923.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of Peter Davis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims against the estate of John Davis, late of the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington, gentleman, deceased, are required to deliver or send to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of December, A.D., 1923, full particulars of their claims duly verified.

And further take notice that after the said 10th day of December, A.D. 1923, the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, and shall not be liable to any person of whose claims they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the said Estate.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1923. 49-d

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of John English, Solicitor, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, that all persons having any claims against the estate of John English, late of the town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Solicitor, deceased, are required to deliver or send to the undersigned on or before the fifteenth day of December, A.D., 1923, full particulars of their claims duly verified.

And further take notice that after the said fifteenth day of December, A.D., 1923, the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate and shall not be liable to any person of whose claims they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

J. M. SIMPSON,
Solicitor for the said estate.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1923.

Those who post parcels to the United States should understand that these parcels are sent by the Canadian post office to a United States border custom office, and not direct to the office named in the address. At this border customs office the parcels are held and examined for customs duty. Owing to the immense volume of business at the Christmas period there is apt to be delay in receipt of the parcel, and the public are advised to post all Christmas parcels for the United States in exceptionally good time.

BATH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

November 14th, 1923.

The regular meeting of Bath Municipal Council was held in the Clerk's office at 8 p.m., all the members present, the Reeve presiding.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

A bill from H. M. Calver for $3.13 for trimming trees on streets road was ordered paid.

A letter from Secretary of Public Library Board asking for customary grant was read.

Moved by J. N. Osborne, seconded by J. A. Tomkins, that a grant of $25 be paid the Public Library Board. Carried.

The matter of providing further street lamps was discussed.

Moved by F. H. Lloyd, seconded by J. A. Tomkins, that two lamps be ordered from W. H. Hall at a cost of seven dollars each. Carried.

The committee appointed to secure a suitable person to act as constable, reported their inability to find anyone to act.

Moved by J. A. Tomkins, seconded by F. H. Lloyd, that Mr. Lewis Armstrong's name be sent to the proper authoritiese to be appointed. Mr. Armstrong was present and declined to act.

The matter of parties defacing public buildings and walks was discussed and it was moved by J. N. Osborne, seconded by F. H. Lloyd, that notices be posted up that any persons found defacing buildings or walks would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Carried.

Adjournment of J. N. Osborne and F. H. Lloyd, Council adjourned.

E. J. SHEPHARD, Clerk.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Council Chamber,
Nov. 19th, 1923.

Council met on Monday evening, Mayor MacGregor presiding.

Present—Councillors Perry, Tustin, Burgess, Huffman.

A communication was read from the Imperial Oil Co., in reference to a balance of $56.10 due them for empty oil barrels not returned.

The barrels have been returned and the Clerk was instructed to write the Imperial Oil Co. to that effect.

A communication was read from the Capital Finance and Realorganization Company of Canada, in reference to a service covering the installation of a stock and set of accounts for municipal book-keeping.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

Coun. Tustin, Chairman of Streets Committee, reported the work on the street about finished for the year. Also that a representative of the company which had constructed the Dundas street pavement, had been in town and examined the bad spot between John and Centre streets and informed the Council that this said bad spot would be repaired and put in first-class shape next spring.

Coun. Burgess reported for the Market and Police Committee. Three extra men would be engaged to assist the Market Clerk on Poultry Days, also that the chairman of Market and Police Committee, together with Coun. Burgess, would attend and supervise affairs on the market on the above mentioned days.

On motion the Clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Tug Wilson, manager of the Hydro Electric Commission an estimate of the cost of installing a modern and up-to-date street lighting system.

ACCOUNTS.

The annual pay sheet of the Fire Department as presented by the Fire Chief, was received and ordered paid.

The following accounts were also ordered paid:

D. B. Wilson	8 17 25
F. Kinkley	42 50
F. E. Wallbank	42 35
Robt. Light	24 20
Robt. Light	48 56
W. Schryver	50 00
G. Cliff	300 00

The usual accounts from the Hydro Electric Commission were referred to the Clerk, with power to act.

Council adjourned.

Stove Repairs.

Order your stove repairs early and we can assure prompt delivery. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

CENTREVILLE.

Our hunters are returning from the north country laden with the sports of the chase.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Milligan have returned from Bancroft, where they spent a few days visiting friends.

Miss Agnes Whalen and her two little nieces who have been paying an extended visit to relatives here, returned to Watertown, N.Y., on Friday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Perry, of Harlowe, have come back to reside here, and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Perry and their youngest children, have gone to reside at Harlowe, where Mr. Perry is extensively engaged in the lumber business.

Mr. Geo. Clancy has finished ploughing on his new farm.

Cutting firewood is now the order of the day, as the ploughing is about all completed.

The cheese factory is about to close for the season.

Several in this district are getting their poultry in condition for the Fair to be held in Napanee on the last week of this month.

Our young farmers who went west on the harvest excursions have about all returned home.

RUGBY GAME

BELLEVILLE 6, NAPANEE 4.

The return game between Belleville H. S. and N. C. I. was played at the Driving Park on Saturday last, resulting in a win for B. H. S., 6-4. Belleville chose the kick-off and Killorin ran the ball back to the 50-yd. line. Belleville then intercepted a pass and on the next play N. C. I. were forced to rouge. A few moments later B. H. S. added their second point on another rouge. From then on till half time the local collegians had as much of the play as their opponents. Just at this time of the game Daly grabbed a loose ball and made a nice 25-yd. run, placing the N. C. I. in a good scoring position. Perry then put over a drop kick that put N. C. I. in the lead. At half time the score was 3-2. The last half of the game produced some very strenuous play. B. H. S. line was much heavier than the local line and gained yards on line plunges quite often. In this way they worked their way into scoring position and dropped a nice one across the bar, obtaining the lead. Later each team added a point by kicks to the dead line. During this latter half N. C. I. halves made several fumbles but luckily they were not severely scored. Several N. C. I. players seemed over anxious and were guilty of high tackling a number of times. But the locals had good fighting spirit in them and by means of several end runs they worked their way up the local field. N. C. I. was finally forced to kick and the ball bounced about ten yards in front of the posts and Killorin, playing the "Dying Duck," B. H. S. quarter, had touched the ball, raced across for a touch. But while denied having touched the ball, and as the referees did not see the play, the game was resumed, after much disputing, by giving N.C.I. the ball back where it had been kicked. The locals failed to score and a few moments later the game ended.

Killorin put in a high-class performance for the N. C. I. On every kick he was well up under the ball and dropped his man unerringly. Perry's kicking, in spite of his sore knee, was quite as good as usual. The absence of Smith and Embree, two of middle wings for the N. C. I., was much felt and had they been present no doubt the game would have resulted differently.

Quebec Heaters.

See our stock of latest improved Quebec Heaters with or without oven. Also steel and metal ranges, stove pipe, enamel and boards. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

DESERONTO.

If the number of coal yards has anything to do with the supply of coal Deseronto should fare well this winter. Mr. Tug Wilson has started a new yard at the east end of Main street.

The Customs offices have been treated to new decorations and a fresh coat of paint which add much to the already pleasant quarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Horen, Belleville Road, have returned from a visit to Saskatchewan.

The fire company was called to the residence of Mr. Derwood Wagar, Maple street, at 10.30 Thursday morning where, with chemicals, they put out a blaze that threatened much damage. As it was, a damage of about $800 was suffered. Mr. Wagar was boiling tar on the kitchen stove in preparation for repairs to the roof of his home when the tar boiled over and set fire to the kitchen. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

The white fish are leaving the bay while the herring are coming in. Whitefish fishing this season is said to have been the best in years and the fishermen are expecting large catches of herring.

Turkey Day Specials.

For Turkey Days only we will sell "Canadian Maid" Ironing Boards at $3.00 each. A bargain to the first comers. Supply limited.

DAVY & ALLISON.

COLEBROOK.

Mr. H. R. Purcell is in the north country as assistant game warden for the deer season.

Mr. Hartman has moved here from Verona, and is running the Standard hotel, "The Colebrook House."

Mrs. Townsend has returned to her home here after spending the summer with her step-son in New York State.

The Ladies' Aid held a pie social and high class entertainment in the church here on Friday, Nov. 16. It was a real treat with plenty to eat and entertainers from Napanee, Camden East, Wilton and Yarker to assist the ladies.

Miss Irene Gilligan, who had her arm broken, is around and the arm is doing nicely.

The new chimney and roof are completed on the church and the collectors are meeting with a generous response from the people with finances.

Mr. Korah Lee has a good many callers to hear his radio.

The anniversary services were held on November 18th at 10.30 a.m., and 7 p.m., conducted by Rev. Mr. Merrians, Enterprise.

A "Want Adv." in The Napanee Express will bring results. Try it.

BASKETBALL

On Saturday, Nov. 17th, the final game for the championship of the Bay and Quinte Girls' Basketball league was played in the Armouries. The league is composed of Belleville, Trenton, Picton and Napanee, each school being represented by a junior and senior team. Trenton and Napanee donated a junior cup, while the senior one was given by Belleville Rotary Club. These are to be competed for annually.

On October 14th a meeting was held in Belleville to which representative were sent from the four schools comprising the league and the following schedule for the season was drawn up:

Napanee vs. Napanee—Oct. 13th at Trenton.

Napanee vs. Picton—Oct. 20th at Napanee.

Trenton vs. Belleville—Oct. 27th, at Belleville.

Belleville vs. Picton—Nov. 3rd, at Picton.

Napanee vs. Belleville—Nov. 17th, at Napanee.

Trenton vs. Picton—Nov. 24th, at Trenton.

Trenton juniors succeeded in winning the junior cup, not having lost a single game, while Belleville juniors ranked second and Napanee third.

Last Saturday Belleville came to Napanee with the determination to win, but the N.C.I. girls were also determined, in fact a little more so, as Belleville held the cup from the preceding year.

Unusual interest was lent the Belleville-Napanee final and an extremely enthusiastic crowd witnessed the victory of the N.C.I. girls, who by defeating the B.H.S. secured the cup. The first period held few outstanding points, ending with a score in favour of N.C.I., 12-4. However, Belleville was determined to win and went back to the field showing a little more life and to hold Napanee back from obtaining the cup. This second period provided the audience with the fastest battle of the season. Belleville's combination proved ineffective on so large a court, but their aggressive defence kept the forwards busy and this period ended with a score of 22-12 in N. C. I.'s favour. This was too much for B.H.S. and Napanee was so far ahead it was impossible for the visitors to catch up. The final score was 34-16.

The following was the line-up:

Napanee Forwards, Marion Rublin, Mildred Perry; guards, Mary Breeze, Genevieve Dublin; centres, Betty Perry, Capt., Alma Wales.

Belleville—Forwards, Lazietta Curry, Elda Robertson; guards, Betty Williams, Capt., Clarenda Crugge; centres, Grace Gilbert.

DESERONTO.

Spawning operations as conducted by the government in the Bay of Quinte ended for this year last Saturday. Spawn was gathered to the tune of 90 tons of whitefish caught in pound nets for the purpose. In addition to furnishing the hatcheries at Glenora and Trenton with spawn, 26 cases were shipped to the hatcheries at Port Arthur and 26 cases to Owen Sound. Last year the spawned fish were distributed among the residents around the Bay free and some were destroyed. This year the fish were all sold to Mr. F. T. James, a fish dealer of Toronto, the Government receiving nearly $10,000 in the transaction. The Government fish boat left for Belleville Saturday evening.

The ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church will hold their annual bazaar during the afternoon and evening of Saturday, the 24th, in the store-room on Main street lately occupied by E. Armitage. The display of useful and fancy articles on this occasion bids fair to surpass all previous efforts in this direction.

The eighty employees of the General Manufacturing Company are now working overtime till 9 p.m. to keep up with the orders and the fishermen are expecting large catches of herring.

Mr. Alex Storms, of the Arlington Hotel returned Saturday evening from a visit with friends at Watertown, N.Y. While in Watertown Mr. Storms enjoyed a trip through the Adirondacks Mountains.

Came In Large Schools.

Sefloots of Octopi with a strong liking for lobster have been robbing pots on the south coast of England to such an extent that the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries ordered an investigation. The investigation found the octopi had come in large schools and were thus now being been caught recently. One lobster boatman, visiting his pots near Birling Gap, captured seventeen devilfish which had crawled into the pots and eaten all the lobsters. The largest octopus caught had a head the size of a cocoanut. Forty have been taken near Folkestone. The fishermen made good use of them, however, setting them up in wheelbarrows near the shore for the inspection of wide-eyed visitors.

Black Cat Turns White.

In New South Wales is a white cat that was short it had its foot caught in a rabbit trap. The foot was almost severed, but in four or five weeks it healed up again. The third day after the mishap the animal's fur commenced to change color. The changing process started on its tail; two days later it had reached the shoulders, and from that on it gradually extended until Thomas was all frosted, even to the tip of the tail. The owner wants to know whether this phenomenon was the result of physical hurt or sheer terror when the unknown demon so relentlessly gripped him.

NAPANEE BRANCH ASSOCIATION

OF THE VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES FOR CANADA.

A large representative gathering met in the Town Hall, on the evening of November 9th, to discuss the advisability of forming a Branch Association of the above Order; and engaging a Victorian Nurse for service in Napanee.

Mayor MacGregor occupied the chair and after a short address introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss Stevenson, of Ottawa, an Inspector of the Order.

Miss Stevenson explained in a delightful manner the Victorian Order of Nurses, stating that it was founded in 1897, by Lady Aberdeen as a National Memorial in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

The speaker gave as the object of the Order, the supplying of nurses thoroughly trained in Hospital and Public Health nursing; for the sick, for the prevention of diseases and for the promotion of health, and emphasized the fact that everyone was entitled to the nurse's services, the poor receiving first attention. Many are unable to pay anything —others pay from five cents to a dollar, according to their means.

Besides actual bedside nursing, in some towns, the nurse acts as school nurse, social service worker, tuberculosis nurse, industrial nurse, etc. She prepares and assists at operations and confinements, sterilizes and prepares surgical dressings, and teaches by demonstration how to carry out the physician's orders.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Milsap, Mr. G. W. Gibbard, Mr. W. S. Herrington, K.C., Mr. W. A. Grange and Rev. Mr. W. H. Hamilton, expressing their approval of the town engaging a Victorian Nurse.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Milsap, seconded by Mr. G. W. Gibbard, and carried unanimously:

That this meeting believe that it will be in the interest of the general health of the town, that a Public Health Nurse be engaged, also that we are in favour of the organization of a Local Branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, to be organized in Napanee.

A second Resolution was moved by Mr. W. A. Grange, seconded by Mrs. W. S. Herrington, that a Local Branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, be organized in Napanee, and that the following be the following officers, and an Executive Committee to effect the Organization:

President—Mrs. F. J. Miller.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. W. H. Milsap.
Secretary—Mrs. Geo. Thompson.
Treasurer—Mr. P. Gleeson.

Rev. Father O'Connor, Rev. A. J. Terrill, Rev. A. J. Wilson, Rev. W. H. Coleman, Rev. G. Cotton, Mrs. Tanton, and the Capt. of Salvation Army, with power to add to their number.

This resolution was also carried.

The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

On the evening of Nov. 16th, the Executive Committee of the Napanee Branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, met in the Public Library.

Rev. Father O'Connor, who occupied the chair, spoke briefly on the good to our town, especially the poor, in engaging a Victorian Nurse for our service.

The Officers, named at the former meeting, were made permanent for one year, with the exception of Secretary, Mrs. Milsap as M. Leamy in place of Mr. P. Gleeson.

The subject of the Board of Education accepting the services of the Victorian Nurse engaged, was discussed, and the following Resolution was moved by Rev. A. J. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Willet Dollar, that the Napanee Branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, having decided to employ a Victorian Order Nurse for service in the Town of Napanee, and the Local Branch of the Order, having made a canvas of the financial position and having concluded that the scheme of employing said nurse, could be financed.

Therefore be it resolved that the Board of Education be offered the services of the Nurse for the purpose of their school inspection, said service so to be rendered for the period of Education, to be without charge. Carried.

A full list of the Officers and Committee will be given later.

SECRETARY.

CAMDEN EAST.

A baby girl has applied for board at Peter Hinch's.

A light fall of snow fell on Wednesday evening.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Lambert, on Nov. 8th, a son.

R. W. Cosgrove and Miss McCaughey motored to Campbellford on Friday last to visit his nephew.

Mr. Bruce Longmore returned home on Saturday.

Miss Olive Salsbury with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Salsbury, River road, for the week-end.

Lennox Dickinson and sister, Maud, Toronto, were renewing old acquaintances here recently.

The hunters have returned with seven deer.

Turkey Day Specials.

For Turkey Days only we will sell "Canadian Maid" Ironing Boards at $3.00 each. A bargain to the first comers. Supply limited.

DAVY & ALLISON.

Your Home Town

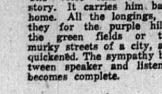
What causes the Scotsman's eye to kindle when he hears the accent of a brither exile?

It's the home-town feeling.

The voice tells its own story. It carries him back home. All the longings, be they for the purple hills, the green fields or the murky streets of a city, are quickened. The sympathy between speaker and listener becomes complete.

Remember, when your thoughts drift back to your home town that many old friends who would like to hear your voice are listed in the telephone directories.

Long Distance will take you back. Station-to-Station evening and night rates make it inexpensive.



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OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERITS YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

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Corner Dundas and Robinson Streets.
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Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty: Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT. 44tf

Bring your can for best Separator Oil—25c. a quart at WALLACE'S.

THE CANADIAN MOTHER

It is a matter of interest to note the relative esteem in which Canadians hold increase of Canadian population by immigration and increase by natural processes. Although everywhere up service is given to the principle of healthy increase of Canadian population by natural processes we find, if we consider our position frankly and from a detached viewpoint, that we are actually bending more effort to attract outsiders to our country than to the more important duty of making it possible for our own Canadian families to increase in healthy normality. Federal appropriations for the promotion of immigration projects are a great deal larger than the combined provincial appropriations for the conservation of health—a fact for which no one but the people of Canada themselves are to blame.

Important as our immigration laws are, it is undoubtedly more important that our problems of maternal and infant welfare be given first, immediate, and continuous attention. In the first place we find that our maternal death rate, although lower than that of the United States, is higher than that of England and Wales, higher than that of Norway, higher than that of a good number of countries which have given serious thought to the welfare of their citizen mothers. Our Canadian maternal deaths for 1922 were more in number than similar deaths for 1921. And the staggering yet hopeful feature of the situation is that a large percentage of those deaths —a great deal more than half of them—were preventible. Scientific knowledge has progressed to an advanced point, so that it is now possible to say, "If mother and women are given the information easily available, and if there is careful supervision during pregnancy, and proper attention during and after delivery the maternal death rate of any country will diminish almost to the vanishing point."

Our problem in this generation, then, has become one of disseminating knowledge, of insisting on the observance of the simple yet vital rules of hygiene, and of providing adequate care of the expectant mother and of the mother who has already given birth to a child. If there were to develop a strong popular demand that these necessary conditions be met, we should soon discover that our Provincial Departments of Health could expend their activities so as to reach each most ignorant and helpless parent in our crowded cities, and each most remote and fearful mother in isolated rural districts.

What has been done already?

The Federal Department of Health at Ottawa has prepared a booklet for mothers, available to any parent who wishes information. It describes simply and briefly the important things which every expectant mother should do. It tells also how to care for a very young infant. A whole series of booklets for mothers and fathers is prepared for distribution in this department, and those publications have been sent to thousands of homes.

But the Provinces have a heavier responsibility in the matter of health. What are some of the plans they are following for the reduction of maternal deaths?

Some are increasing the numbers of their public health nurses. Others are establishing small hospitals in various localities where mothers may receive adequate care; Saskatchewan is training nursing housekeepers who will enter rural homes and take efficient charge of the whole family while the mother regains her strength. The Red Cross and the Victorian Order of Nurses are saving the life and health of many mothers annually. These are good beginnings.

But yet we are losing five mothers out of every thousand who give birth to a child, and for no reason at all except that our mothers have not been taught to observe simple health rules, or they have not received proper care before, during and after delivery. The remedy lies in our own hands. It is to be found in a demand for increased appropriations for health work by provincial governments and a determination to keep on extending government and voluntary maternity welfare schemes until every family in Canada is within reach of proper help.

Norway has reduced her maternal mortality from 8 per 1000 to 2.3 per 1000. Canada can reduce her maternal mortality from 5 per thousand to 2 per thousand if Canadians insist on it.

Hell and Good Intentions.

In Boswell's "Life of Johnson" (1775) Samuel Johnson (1709-1784) is credited with being the author of the statement, "Hell is paved with good intentions." While Colerige (in "Notes Theological, Political and Miscellaneous") attributes it to the Rev. Richard Baxter (1615-1691). It seems to have been employed in a slightly different form by St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1090-1153); "Hell is full of good wishes and desires" ("L'enfer est plein de bonnes volontes ou desirs"). Francis de Sales (1567-1622) said in a letter: "Do not be troubled by St. Bernard's saying that 'Hell is full of good intentions and will'." According to George Herbert (1593-1632), "Hell is full of good meanings and wishings." The Portuguese have it as "'Hell is full of good intentions,' the proverb probably being adapted from the Spanish of Antonio de Guevara (about 1490-1544): "Hell is paved with good intentions and roofed with lost opportunities."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

PREPARING STOCK FOR WINTER PRODUCTION

(Experimental Farms Note.)

It is high time to think of preparations for the winter. The houses should be thoroughly disinfected and lime washed; leaky roofs, broken glass, torn cottons and cracks in the walls mended and everything put into A1 shape before the pullets are brought in from the range.

This should be done sufficiently early so that the pullets will not receive a check. When they are brought in conditions should be made as much as possible as they were when on the range; that is, the houses should be kept as open as possible so that the pullets will not suffer from the confinement—as no doubt many of them have been used to roosting in the trees.

Feed scratch grain sparingly so as to keep the birds active and give them all the green feed you can get them to eat. If a variety of green, feed is used and it is given in various forms the birds can be induced to eat more of it than if only one kind is used. Sprouted oats, chopped clover, rape, cabbage or anything in the way of green feed that will prompt the birds should be given them. It may be used either finely cut and chopped up and mixed in a moist mash.

Unless care is taken when the birds are put in, to feed sparingly with grain and heavily with green feed they are liable to become sluggish; if any tendency to this is noticed Epsom salts should be freely used, about a pound to 100 birds.

The following methods of feeding have given good results:

A hopper of dry mash composed of equal parts bran, middlings, cornmeal and oat chop and half part tankage is kept before the birds at all times, also oyster shell and charcoal. When possible milk is also supplied. When milk is not available additional meat food must be supplied. In the morning the birds are given a very light feed of scratch grain scattered in the litter, green feed is also supplied. A moist mash is given in which is mixed a goodly proportion of chopped greens, at night a full feed of scratch is fed.

Where lights are used—and they add greatly to the early winter production—an extra feed may be worked in.

DAME MARGARET.

Plays Helpful Part In the Life of Her Husband.

"I try to leave my husband free to live his political life. I am keenly interested in politics, but do not take a very active part in them. I have no social ambitions and am happiest at our home in Criccieth, among my own people."

This creed is that of Dame Margaret Lloyd George, who with her youngest daughter, Miss Megan, accompanied her distinguished husband, and expressed her unbounded delight in their recent tour of Canada.

The youngest daughter, Miss Megan, who is the close companion of her father and mother and who spends her days either in outdoor activities or studying, was in India very soon to visit her one married sister, Mrs. Carey Evans, wife of a doctor in the Army Medical Corps in India.

Dame Margaret is much interested in social welfare—temperance, to be more explicit, which to her does not mean prohibition, but rather the education of the masses to the failings of excessive alcohol.

Inclined to be modest and retiring, she yet will come out for a good cause. She has taken the stump for her husband, and has a reputation as a fine speaker. Her favorite place is home, she says, where all her old friends are, and where she may talk with her husband and with them in their native language, Welsh.

Her ambition, as she said, is to keep the domestic wheels smoothly oiled, so that her husband may follow politics without being hampered at home. She is his close companion, and their best friends say her help has enabled him to go on at all times.

Costly Curiosity.

The Indian medicine man of the old Northwest was often an intentional deceiver who played upon the ignorance of his fellow tribesmen. Sometimes, however, as we learn from Mr. H. M. Robinson's "Great Fur Land," he proves himself as credulous as his followers. One day in winter, says Mr. Robinson, a party of Indians came to our house to beg for food; among them were several noted conjurers. We were all curious to know how far their belief in the supernatural would carry them; and, since we had a large music box, we wound it up and, unnoticed, put it on the table. In a moment it began to play. The faces of the savages took on a wondering and dazed expression. But, quickly recovering their poise, they began to trace the sound to its origin. After several minutes of deep attention one old man raised his gun and fired at the box. It is perhaps unnecessary to mention that the instrument was ruined. The conjuror asserted that an evil spirit concealed in the box had caused the music, and that it could be driven out only with a gun shot. "Our curiosity was satisfied," adds Mr. Robinson, "but at a considerable expense."

A Strange Encounter.

A remarkable incident occurred at Durham, England, which shows in a sense how small the world is.

Lieut.-Col. W. Beattie, who during the war served with the Canadian Field Artillery, recently visited Durham, and during his explorations happened upon a lady standing at her door. He chatted with her, and the war soon entered into their talk. She mentioned that her son had been killed at Ypres in 1916, while with the Canadian Field Artillery, and then went to fetch a letter which she had received from her boy's commanding officer, in which she was told how bravely he had died.

Col. Beattie read the letter for the second time—for he himself had written it!

Probably the chances, if worked out by a mathematician, that he would ever see that letter again would have been over a billion to one against. But the old cliché won, as it so often does through life.

REPLANTING BURNED LANDS.

Greatest Difficulty Is to Get Supply of Planting Material.

Recently, a New Brunswick corporation which had suffered much from forest fires decided to undertake reforestation by seeding or the use of seedling stock and inquired for information as to procedure, particularly whether any firm would prespecial square miles on contract. The answer of Mr. B. R. Morion, tree planting expert of the Dominion Forestry Branch, which follows, contains advice of value to many other of our readers.

"With reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, concerning the enquiry of one of your directors relative to the restocking of his burned areas, I might say that I know of no Canadian firm who undertake such contracts. There are, however, a number in the United States who advertise to do this and these advertisements have from time to time appeared in your magazine.

"When we consider planting, particularly in New Brunswick, one of the greatest difficulties is to get a supply of planting material. As far as I know there is no commercial nursery in Canada from which cheap material can be purchased, and the Government of that province has not yet got its nursery established, although I understand they are planning to co-operate with the Forestry School at Fredericton in this work. Bringing in stock from the United States is costly because of express charges. There is, however, no duty on material for forest planting. Also there are certain states namely: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, from which it is prohibited to import nursery stock of any kind. White pine, of course, because of the blister rust may not be imported from any country.

"To seed the area would be considerably cheaper than planting. Seeding, however, is not always a certain of success and the results do not show up as quickly. In a dry season seed may lie over a year before germinating. Seeding in spots is as a rule more successful than broad cast sowing and also more saving in seed. Spots about two feet to a yard square should be worked up with a mattock or other suitable tool and from 15 to 30 seeds dropped into each. The seeds are not actually counted but a small measure which will hold approximately that number is used. The spots are spaced 8 x 19 feet apart each way so that there will be approximately 1,000 to the acre. With fair going two men could complete an acre per day. The quantity of seed used will depend upon the species to be sown but it will run from one-half to one pound per acre with conifers. Some species have more seeds to the pound than others.

"While I realize that the company would like to have this done on a contract basis so that they might know exactly the cost, I do not think that they should be discouraged if they are not successful in having it done that way. I would suggest that they handle the work themselves and try it out in a small way, say two or three acres at first then get some idea of what it will cost. It is possible that Mr. Piche, Chief Forester of Quebec, might let them have sufficient planting material and they might plant on 1,000 plants per acre for the area they would like to try. As for seed, they could probably arrange with the N. B. Forest Service to get it for them. In this service, in this way, is planning to put up a small extracting plant and I feel sure they would gladly co-operate with the company in every way possible. Our bulletin No. 69—Care of the Woodlot—would be of service and this branch would also be pleased as far as possible to give them any further advice."—Canadian Forest and Outlook.

Homes of Ancient Miners.

William F. Ferguson, of Franklin, Penn., discoverer of the pit town on Isle Royal, a group of islands 21 miles from Port Arthur, in Lake Superior, has completed his fourth year of exploration of the uncovered pits of ancient origin in which dwelt miners of a prehistoric age, and so far undetermined with any of the races extant to-day.

The major's work so far has been successful in that he uncovered and excavated five of the pits and has found a number of stone hammers and stone axes, which he believes were used by the people in mining for copper. The deepest of the pits is about 15 feet from the top soil and cut into the solid rock. The largest of the pits so far uncovered is about 25 feet square and is surrounded by ramparts measuring about 100 feet in length and about 94 feet in breadth.

Homes For Babies.

"If you have any homes for babies in Canada let us know and we will send them. We have an enormous number of babies in England and we only send sound and healthy babies of good stock, who will become efficient members of society. That is what our association is anxious to do in the way of helping the immigration movement to Canada, and it will be exactly along the lines laid down by the Canadian Ministry of Immigration, to get immigrants young, so that they may grow up to be real Canadians." So said Miss Clara Andrews, of London, England, founder and hon. director of the National Children's Adoption Association, who arrived in Canada by the C.P.R. liner Montrose, for a tour of Canada in order to try and extend the work of that association to the Dominion.

Homogeneous People.

"We should look forward to a homogeneous people, and the test for immigration should be people willing to inter-marry. Segregation of types or religion will tend to balkanize Canada." declared the Rev. C. T. Scott, speaking on our "Canadian Democracy" before the West Toronto Kiwanians at the regular weekly luncheon, held at the Sunnyside Pavilion.

Parisian Modiste Rewards Help.

Every year one of the famous Parisian dressmakers allows each of his women employes to choose a dress and have it made up according to her own taste.

Weather Stripping.

Have your doors and windows effectually protected for the winter. Purchase the weather stripping at DAVY & ALLISON'S and do the work yourself.

REMAPPING GREAT BRITAIN.

Surveyors Go Over the Ground Every Ten or Twelve Years.

More than 1,000 men are wandering over the country armed with colored poles, chains, and theodolites (instruments for measuring angles) remapping Great Britain.

No other country is so well surveyed and mapped as Great Britain. Every acre of the country has come under the eye of the 1,000 men with their theodolites, and every pond, river, lake, mountain, wall and hedge has been recorded on the maps produced by the Ordnance Survey.

Surveyors go over their ground every 10 or 12 years, revising their previous surveys and noting the alterations, if any, to the country.

Recently a complete survey has been made on behalf of the Ministry of Transport on a scale of half an inch to the mile for England and Wales and two inches to the mile for London and its environs.

The two-inch series of London consist of six large sheets, each measuring 40 inches by 27 inches, and cover 270 square miles.

The Ministry of Transport route numbers are shown, and red and green coloring shows the class of each road at a glance. In a similar way, though on a smaller scale, the maps of England and Wales have been produced for the Ministry of Transport. Both sets of maps are obtainable at the principal booksellers and stationers throughout the country.

The Ordnance Survey Office is now working on a much more attractive series of maps that will appeal to those who desire to take motor-coach, river, or cycle trips into the country side round the larger towns of England, Scotland, and Wales.

The maps are on a quarter of an inch to the mile, which cover in one sheet a large tract of country. On this all the main roads are colored a strong red, and are very easily distinguishable, while the altitudes of the land are clearly shown by tint of varying shades. Each sheet covers an area of 7,776 square miles.

Afridi Raids.

Afridi raids into the northwest frontier Province of India during the last three years have decreased remarkably. The number of British subjects killed and wounded have decreased, as also is the total number of persons kidnapped. The total number of raids in all the four districts of Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Kohat, and Peshawar in 1919-20 was 611. in 1920-21 it was 301, showing a decrease of about 50 per cent., and in 1921-22 to 94, indicating a further decrease. The decrease is larger in Peshawar and Kohat than in the other twa; in Kohat it fell from 142 to 44, and in Peshawar from 146 to 15. The total number of British subjects killed in all the four districts fell from 298 in 1919-20 to 80 in 1921-22, and at Peshawar from 32 to 10. The number of British subjects wounded had an even greater decrease; it fell in Dera Ismail Khan from 152 to 30, in Bannu from 74 to 26, in Kohat from 130 to 11, and in Peshawar from 35 to 3. The decrease in the British subjects kidnapped, however, was not on the same scale as the number wounded; that in Bannu increased from 70 to 97, the intervening year marking an enormous figure of 152 in Kohat. The figures relating to the total value of loot are perhaps the most encouraging of all, because while in 1919-20 it stood so high as over $850,000, the figure was reduced next year to about $50,000.

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A Toronto Range Boiler is a money maker. It makes all the difference in the world in the cost of fuel bills. It saves from one-third to one-half the fuel bills. It saves the trouble of filling the stoves. It saves the trouble of cleaning the stoves. It makes a clean, comfortable, healthful home. It saves the trouble of filling the stoves. It saves the trouble of cleaning the stoves. It makes a clean, comfortable, healthful home.

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An opportunity to save money is here provided.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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Flannelette Blankets 12 x 4, regular $4.00, for $2.65.
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Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Sweaters, half price.
Men's Mackinaw Coats from $5.95 to $9.00.
Men's Overalls from 99c. to $2.00.
Men's Winter Shirts, gray and brown flannel, reg. $1.50 for $1.19
Men's Work Socks, 5 pairs for 99c
Men's Fleece Lined Underwear, reg. $2.00 suit, for $1.69.
Boys' Fleece Lined Underwear, all sizes, reg. $1.50 for $1.19.
Flannelette, 1 yard wide, 25c. yard; 27 inches wide, 20c. yard.
Ladies' Corsets, regular $1.00 to $3.00, sale price 79c. to $2.25.
Mercer Crochet Cotton, reg. 10c spool, sale 3 for 23c.
Thread, 5c spool—limit 5 spools to one customer.

Everyone purchasing $5 or over will be given a broom FREE—Blankets not included in this special bargain.

Everything in our Store will be on sale during this week.

Heroic Service Recognized

A system of awards for heroic conduct — acts of outstanding courage and devotion to duty — has been inaugurated by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. Eight awards were made recently covering the years 1921 and 1922. The record discloses some incidents of remarkable heroism and resource in the face of great danger. To cite only two of them:—

John Joseph Carmody, cable splicer, was working away at the foot of a high telephone pole in Kingston a short time ago, when happening to glance upwards he saw a fellow employee at the top of the pole lose his balance and begin a long fall of thirty feet to the ground. Carmody had only an instant to decide what to do. Gauging the line of flight with all the skill of an oldtime baseball catcher, he braced himself to receive the full impact of the falling body. The manstruck squarely on Carmody's back with the result that instead of being killed he received only minor injuries. Carmody was himself only slightly hurt.

Francis Bartholomew Wood, cable splicer, was working on the top of a pole at Ottawa, when a companion on another pole eighty feet away, called to him that he was about to faint!

"Throw yourself over the suspension wire", shouted Wood, "I'll be there in a jiffy!" He was as good as his word. The sick man was unconscious and hanging limp across the wire, but Wood, no other help being available, was able singlehanded to fasten a rope about him and to lower him safely from his perilous perch. Then applying first aid, he soon brought his companion back to consciousness.

The other awards made were for deeds equally praiseworthy. They were chiefly to operators who continued at their switchboards in the face of advancing fire and flood. An handsomely engraved certificate, with a substantial present in the shape of silverware or gold timepiece accompanied each award.

The Romance of Balmoral

Balmoral Castle is generally regarded as one of the most romantic of the royal residences of Great Britain.

Its white towers arise from a sylvan plateau in the glen above the river Dee, while all round, entirely dwarfing the picturesque abode, is a magnificent background of wild mountain scenery. Hill upon hill soars to the sky, some green to their summits, others wild and forbidding.

On the far horizon can be seen the long line of Lochnagar, always dark except for the snow which stands out here and there in white patches.

Nature seems to breathe in the very air, for in times gone by how often have the shrill notes of the pipes been heard calling the clans to battle! Still the bagpipes resound even in these days, but for a very different purpose, when they summon the descendants of these same clans to view the time-honored sports of Bonnie Scotland.

Old Balmoral Castle was first leased by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort in 1848 as a shooting-box and autumnal residence. It was originally a farm house, and at the time of the royal occupation was little more than a gentleman's modest residence surrounded by primitive huts. The solitude was so great that at nightfall the deer from the hills came close to the house.

Queen Victoria had a fancy to become a Highland chieftainess, and several unique incidents took place when she settled in her Scottish home and rebuilt the present Balmoral Castle.

First of all came the making of the Queen's cairn. In ages long past a cairn of remembrance, "The Cairn-a-Queen," has been raised near the old castle. When a fighting expedition set out on foot every member of the clan present brought a stone and placed it on the heap being formed. After the battle was over the survivors returned, and each threw away a stone, leaving behind only those of the dead.

In 1848 the Queen, with her family, ladies and gentlemen of the household, servants, and tenantry, set out on a peaceful expedition to the top of Craigowan. Here the carriage stopped, and, beginning with the Queen, everyone present placed a stone on a given spot, until a heap eight feet high was raised. Then the pipes resounded, and cheers were heard on all sides.

In the following year the new castle was commenced, and again when the foundation-stone was laid, another picturesque ceremony took place. The structure was built of grey granite, and in the Scottish baronial style. It was completed in 1855, when the royal family entered into possession —carpets of rough tartan, the furniture covered with the Stuart plaid, etc., and the pictures mostly by Scottish artists.

From the first moment of her sojourn in the Highlands Queen Victoria laid aside all court ceremony. The long-established folk lore and hedging of etiquette, although their desire to show respect to their sovereign continued, took an amusing form. One old man possessed a set of fire-irons treasured in secret, but when the Queen came to the humble abode the poker and tongs were proudly exhibited on the hearth, although the distinguished visitor usually called in time to see the disappearance of the wrapping.

Tales of royal courtship can the hills around tell, for it was at Balmoral that the ex-kaiser's father wooed the "Rose of England." The young folk were riding together one day, and handsome Prince Frederick dismounted from his pony and picked a spray of white heather to present to his lady-love. Years later the pretty incident was repeated, but under very different circumstances, and with the hand of death already upon the royal husband.

Princess Alice, mother of the ill-fated Czarina of Russia, also roamed the hills with her lover, Prince Louis of Hesse, and, to come down to later times, our King's sister during autumn visit to the Highlands gave her heart to the Duke of Fife. Many well-known personages in Europe still look back with pleasure to their visits as children to beautiful Balmoral.

During Queen Victoria's life the estate was considerably added to, and in many picturesque parts were built small but cottage homes.

The Hut, the Glassait Shiel, Danzig Shiel, and the Queen's Shiel are all of romantic interest, but the last is the most intimately associated with the revered sovereign.

The little ivy-covered cottage church of Crathie, in which she worshipped, has been given place to the present pretty white granite one, and this is now a shrine of memorials connected with our Royal Stuart Clan.

Air Mail Service.

Air mail service from Plymouth to Belfast all year round is now a demonstrated possibility. The first mail-carrying airplane accomplished the 500-mile journey from Plymouth via Manchester in six hours, beating the railway routine by 36 hours. The scheme will be an immense boon to business men in Canada, the United States and North Ireland, for it means that five days will be saved from the present time taken to receive an answer to a letter to North Ireland. The scheme for the present operations will continue as experimental stage for a month.

Worse Than War.

William E. Reynolds, of Brighton, England, was on five ships torpedoed during the war, and on two, other vessels which were mined. When sentenced by a Plymouth magistrate recently to seven days' imprisonment, however, he collapsed in the dock.

Propagating Weed Patch.

The farmer often does a good job in his fields, fighting weeds from spring to fall with measurable success, when just over the fence along the highway lies an extensive "propagating patch" where all manner of weed plants ripen their seeds either wholly unrestricted or with scant effort on his part of waging a persistent battle for extermination.

The Smarter.

Jud Tunkins says a man has to be smart to tell you things, but the man who knows enough to listen and learn is still smarter.—Washington Star.

Week-End Values!

Come and see the Wonderful Values we have at your Pocket Book Prices. These Bargains are unmatchable. Come and be convinces that we have the goods.

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4-lb. long bar Castile Soap 20c, ...2 for 35c.
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Children's Heavy Ribbed Worsted Hose, in Black only, all sizes .....50c.
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Pure Linen Hemstitched Huck Guest Towels. Priced per pair .....75c.
36 inch Flannelette, white, dark and light colors. Just think of it.....4 yds. $1.00
36 inch Print, light and dark colors. Get in on this one! .....4 yds. $1.00

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Ladies' Pleated Skirts in Serge Flannel and Wool Crepe, ...25c.
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Mill End Comforter Chintz, 36 inches wide.....25c. yd.
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Work Socks, 25c. pair or 5 .....pairs $1.00
Heavy 100 per cent wool Combinations $2.75
Heavy Work Shirts, Sizes 14½ to 17.....$1.50
Mitts and Gloves, lined. Priced from .....50c. pair
Heavy Flannel Shirts and Drawers, all sizes.....95c.
Heavy Tweed Pants, to clear.. .....$3.75

Ladies' Corsets, in pink and white, all sizes, special.98c.
Ladies' D. & A. Corsets, with elastic tops, in white and pink $1.95
Ladies' Nunsdale Brassieres in heavy white coutil,....35c.
Ladies' Nunsdale Brassieres in white coutil, with elastic bottom.....50c.
Ladies' Silk Camisoles in pink and white, specially priced, ...75c.
Ladies' Crepe de Chene Camisoles, in pink, white, very moderately priced at $1.50

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If You Can Not Come to See Us Telephone No. 359.

Lord Birkenhead Now Reputed to be Hardest Hitter in British Politics

Lord Birkenhead, one of the most brilliant figures in contemporary British politics, is visiting this continent and is at present in Canada. He paid a tribute to Secretary of State Hughes in Montreal, and it was a handsome one, though the paying of tributes of this sort is not what has distinguished the career of Lord Birkenhead in public life. He is reputed to be the hardest hitter in politics. He discards gloves and nails his opponents with his bare fists, and is not above taking an occasional gouge at them. Just at present he is out of office, a situation that has not sweetened his temper, but it is unlikely that he is out forever. He is in the pride of his physical and mental vigor, and it is a sure prediction that he will once more be called upon to serve his country. The present difficulty is in getting him fitted into a party. He was a Conservative, and no doubt considers that he is one of the real dyed-in-the-wool kind to-day. But he was a loyal George man and went down with the Coalition Government. One of his most intimate friends is Hon. Winston Churchill, after whom he called one of his sons.

Lord Birkenhead's career has been a remarkable one, as the nickname of "Galloper," long ago given him, indicates. He was born as F. E. Smith in the Liverpool suburb, whose name he adopted on being raised to the peerage, in 1872, and it was a coincidence that his birthday is July 12. His father had been a private in the British army, and the boy had no powerful or wealthy friends to help him along. Yet his talent was unmistakeable and so was his determination to get an education. As soon as he began to write examinations all worry about finding money to pay his way through college vanished, for he proceeded to win one scholarship after another. Thus he put himself through Oxford, and when accorded the honor of election to the presidency of the Oxford Union. His success as a lawyer when he began to practice was not less conspicuous, and soon he became known as one of the most brilliant of the junior counsel. Of course he took naturally to politics as a Conservative and was elected in 1906.

Politics, however, were not permitted to interfere with his career as a lawyer, and it is said that he built up the largest and most lucrative practice ever created at the English Bar with the exception of that of Lord Carson's. He had not reached office when the war broke out, when he was chosen to become censor. It was a thankless position and he did not retain it long. He chose to serve in France with the Indian corps and received mention in despatches. On the formation of the first Coalition Cabinet he was made Attorney-General. Later on Lloyd George made him Lord Chancellor, but this office he relinquished when the Conservatives, led by Sir George Younger, revolted and subsequently overwhelmed the Coalitians in a general election. Birkenhead was loyal to Lloyd George and fought strongly for him. He referred to Younger as the cabin boy who sought to take the wheel from the hands of the captain of the ship. He compared the Conservative Whip with the frog of the ancient fable that tried to swell himself up to the size of a bull.

Birkenhead showed himself to be almost as great a master of invective and jibe as was the earlier Lloyd George. In the House of Lords he shocked many of his hearers by referring to Lord Salisbury and Lord Selbourne as "the Dolly Sisters." He said that Bonar Law, when he surveyed his new Cabinet after the elections, must have felt like the Duke of Wellington as he inspected some of the raw levies put out to him before the battle of Waterloo. "I don't know what the enemy will think of them," said the Duke, "but, by God, they frighten me!" He was bitter against the former coalitionists who had rallied round Bonar Law, and remarked: "Had I possessed the mental agility of others, I think I might to-day still have addressed you in the capacity of Lord Chancellor. But nature, which gave me some gifts at birth, denied me others. I never was quick at seeing which way the cat was going to jump." He predicted that the new Government would not long survive. He denied its ability.

But there is in his character a suavity that is sometimes becomingly shown. For instance, it was his duty to prosecute Roger Casement. Throughout the trial he showed every courtesy to the prisoner, far more indeed than Casement showed toward him, and this despite the fact that Birkenhead entertained precisely the same sentiments toward Casement that Sir Edward Carson entertained. He was second only to Carson in organizing the Ulster Volunteers, and was a hero to the North of Ireland. Later on he seemed to weaken in the faith and Carson broke with him the friendship of many years. Lord Birkenhead visited the United States in 1918, but his speeches were held to be lacking in tact. He did not then conceal his opinion, regarded a few days ago, that Wilson's idealism was rather a dangerous thing, and he minced no words with the Irish Americans. He has always been frank and outspoken. A perfunctory speech is not in him. He is not conciliatory, but he is honest. He is an Englishman who likes the good things of life and abhors hypocrisy in all forms. Incidentally he has one of the keenest minds in either House of Parliament.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

In Sucre, South America, dolls are manufactured from pieces of wire, lace and tinsel.

New Premier of P. E. I.

Hon. J. D. Stewart, K.C., the new Premier and Attorney-General of the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island, has had no previous experience as a Minister of the Crown.

He is a native of Prince Edward Island, and was born at Lower Montague forty-nine years ago. He received his education in the common schools, the Prince of Wales College, and took an Arts course in Dalhousie University.

Mr. Stewart was a former law student and partner with the present Chief Justice of the island, Hon. J. A. Matheson, formerly Premier, and was elected in 1917 at a by-election to the latter's vacant seat in the Georgetown district of Kings. Mr. Matheson's appointment to the Bench. In 1921, Mr. Stewart became leader of the Opposition in the Legislature, succeeding Mr. A. E. Arsenault, Junior, of Arsenault, on the latter's appointment to the Bench. In the July election Mr. Stewart carried his party to victory.

Whale Captured.

A monster sperm whale, after being harpooned, charged the whaling vessel Hilrory, and rammed both propellor and shaft, forty miles from Kyuquot whaling station, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, recently. The Brown had been cruising all day and had taken two whales. Another whale was sighted and a hide and seek game between the vessel and the quarry developed. After some manoeuvring the harpoon was launched and found its target. The whale dove came to the surface suddenly, and charged on the vessel. The boat was badly shaken by the impact. The propeller blades were snapped and the huge shaft bent nearly double. Despite the bad ramming, the whale was captured.

Mysterious Incident.

Hemingbrough Church, near Selby, England, was the scene of a mysterious incident during a service on a recent Saturday afternoon, described by members of the congregation to a "ball of fire." "During the vicar's sermon," says a report from London, "a large ball of fire came through the open door, and, rolling up the aisle, exploded with a deafening crash. Everybody was blinded by the brilliant light, and everything was in confusion. Some of the people ran out. The organist in the organ loft and the verger had their faces singed by the ball. For over a quarter of an hour the congregation could hardly breathe. The atmosphere was thick with sulphur fumes."

Any one who likes game birds to eat, such as quail, grouse and pheasant, can have a supply of meat just as good as any of these by raising a few guinea fowls. Guineas hatch their own feed nine months in the year, and are as good as a watch dog to raise an alarm when something goes amiss. It is a hardy hawk that will take a chicken when there are guineas around.

Do not include the common green or the purple barberry in your list of shrubs for this season's planting. Both are a host plant for the wheat rust, and must not be planted near wheat fields. The Thunberg's or Japanese barberry is much more satisfactory for ornamental purposes.

The New Empire Cafe

OPPOSITE CAMPBELL HOUSE

THE POPULAR EATING PLACE

First-Class Service. Excellent Cuisine.

Ice Cream Parlor newly opened.

Fresh Fruit and Candies.

Everything neat and clean.

Open 6.30 to 1.30. Sunday, 8.00 to 1.30

GEO. CHOW, - Manager.

Willard Storage Batteries

For all Cars

USED ON THE BEST MAKES

Ford Batteries, $20 and up

Graham's Garage

Willard Service Station

DUNDAS ST., E. 'PHONE 218.

With the Scottish Herring Girls.

When the herring season begins in England, at least one thousand Scottish girls find employment. They go from Peterhead to as far south as Lowestoft in their annual trek with the herring drifters.

Some of them are not "girls." It is quite common to see two, or even three, generations represented in these groups. Usually they are richer by $250 for their three months' work.

As soon as the herring fleet arrives they are ready. They stand in rows on the quayside, the Aberdeen girls of the north. Over their heads they wear plaid shawls, worsted blouses, coarse aprons, and seaboots or clogs are the other striking clothes they wear, blouses are pulled up well above the elbows, showing capable tanned arms. They talk together in broad Scots dialect, and have no time for the outsider.

Once the boats are in, the herrings are tipped on to the quayside, and the girls set to work. In their right hand they hold a sharp knife; in their left, the herring. In two sharp strokes the herring is split and cleaned, and is thrown into a waiting barrel of water. The girls can clean hundreds of fish in an hour.

Farther along the line other girls are packing the herrings. The cleaned fish are brought to them by the youngest girls, and the packers put them up in barrels of coarse salt.

When their work is over, they stroll about the quays, arm-in-arm, joking and laughing, noticing nobody. Music-halls and cinemas hold no attractions for them. They have come to make, not spend.

Many a fisher lass helps to get the home together when the time comes for her to wed. And when the first days of peace arrive, they are off once more to their cottages above the Moray Firth.

Is Brighton Going Down?

Is Brighton on the down-grade? The question has been asked before. Towards the beginning of the present century, for instance, it was feared that the popularity of the great South Coast of England watering place was on the wane.

Good advertising and the real health-giving qualities of the resort, however, soon put all fears at rest, and, if it ever really existed, and of recent years Brighton has been more popular than ever.

But now, with this swing of the pendulum, a new rumor has arisen. We are told that Brighton is too popular, that the place is becoming too crowded, and that, in consequence, it is losing the high tone upon which it once prided itself. The right people no longer come to Brighton, we are informed. The man-about-town has given way to the tripper, and the limousine to the charabanc.

Bishop's Retort.

Among the guests at a banquet were a bishop and a millionaire manufacturer, a stout man with a loud, coarse laugh who perpetrated many stupid jokes.

He decided that here was a chance for him to poke a little fun at the cloth.

"I have three sons," he began, in a loud one, nudging his neighbor and winking toward the bishop, "three fine lads. They are in trade. I had always said that if I ever had a stupid son I'd make a parson of him."

Then he laughed; but when the laugh had ended the bishop smiled as he turned and said to him: "Your father thought differently from you, eh?"

Deluded by Supposed Cures

It is believed that Coueism is dying out, that it is just one more of those cures with which medical history is dotted that cure people whom there is nothing the matter with. Millions of people have been deluded by these supposed cures, not all of which were put upon the market by unscrupulous quacks. Indeed probably the majority of the inventors believed in themselves and their nostrums. It is curious to note that all these cures could point to hundreds, thousands or even tens of thousands of persons who had been either imprisoned in death or snatched back from the grave. The evidence that they were effective was to be found on every hand. Why then do these old cures fail to work? Because the body believes in them. That belief is one of the greatest healers in the world as it is for good to be denied, and the power of faith is limited. It cannot move mountains, nor even make normal a defective foot as Somerset Maugham has shown in "Of Human Bondage."

But now it helps is illustrated by an incident that happened to Chauncey Depew on one of his visits to Europe. In Paris he was troubled with rheumatism and, sought out a renowned physician who treated him by means of what he called an electric battery. The Senator took a handle in each hand and the doctor turned a crank. The battery was off and feel anything, but began to get better with the first treatment, and after two weeks was as well as ever. Then he was told he had not been treated with electricity. The handles that he held were not connected with anything, but perhaps with some part of his brain which worked the cure. A famous New York doctor, after thirty years' experience, said: "I can practice medicine successfully with three therapeutic agents—opium, mercury and quinine." Dr. Walsh says that it makes no difference what agent is used, all that is necessary is to establish a belief in it and the "cures" will follow.

One is proved by the famous drug mixture which was called theriacum and which had a vogue of several centuries. It was often called the "calendar prescription" because it had as many ingredients as there are days of the month. It was kept in a jug in the public square and became the fashion for the druggist to add to it all spoiled prescriptions, all left-over after compounding and general chemical garbage. The ingredients were probably never the same twice, but the decoction continued to cure millions of people down to the middle of the last century. Another famous cure was the tar water of Bishop Berkeley, the famous philosopher. This water cured the bishop, his family and many of his friends of whatever was the matter with them, and was made by the simple process of stirring a quart of tar in a gallon of water, letting it stand forty-eight hours and then drinking it. Now it is chemically impossible to obtain any substance by mixing tar with water. The water has merely a taste of tar, and for all therapeutic purposes is no better than water.

About a hundred years ago marvelous cures were being effected by means of Dr. Elisha Perkins' tractors. Dr. Perkins was an American, an admirable chemist and a hard-working doctor. He became convinced that he had discovered a life-saving beneficial results when the affected parts of patients were touched by certain metals. He made a pair of such rods, one of iron and the other of brass, and with these stroked the body wherever pain was found. The results were astounding, and Dr. Perkins patented his tractors. They were given free to clergymen, while other professional men paid £5, and the fee fortunate twice as much. The inventor became famous. A magnificent hospital, called the Perkinean, was built in London, with free doctors in charge. At the end of three years he published details of the 5,000 cases that had been treated there, and it was at that time estimated that more than a million and a half people had been cured. Some English doctors contended that the cures were all the work of imagination. They made little tractors of wood, painted to look like the Perkins' invention, treated people, and the results were the same. When this was announced, the bottom fell out of the tractor market, as a writer in the New York Times remarks.

Later on the United States was stirred by the cures performed by Andrew Jackson Davis, called "The Seer of Poughkeepsie." He specialized in magnetism, although he was a shoemaker's apprentice. He lectured and wrote and was almost appointed physician to the United States Senate. One of the great pioneers among homeopathy was Phineas Quimby, of Portland, Me. He began to heal through mentism. It a patient's toes pinched, Quimby told him to concentrate his attention on his fingers. Then by rubbing the fingers he would banish the pain. It was Quimby who cured Mrs. Eddy, founder of Christian Science, who adopted many of his ideas when she established her own much ampler system. According to Dr. Wood, osteopathy and chiropractic are practically the same thing, and like most orthodox physicians he is by no means flattering in his references to them. Mesmerism, too, he denounces as harmful in its influence upon character. Psycho-analysis, also, he disapproved of, and says that it will soon be thrown into the discard.

The Yeddas.

The Veddas, now an almost extinct race of Ceylon, have two remarkable characteristics. None of them was ever known to laugh, and they seem unable to tell a lie.

Back to Bow and Arrow.

A new thrill has been given, or rather, an ancient thrill has been restored to big game hunting by Dr. Saxon Pope, who is enthusiastic for archery who found shooting at a target much too tame for his taste.

Dr. Pope was in director of the Museum of Anthropology at San Francisco, found recently that he needed a specimen of a sheep bear as an exhibit and determined to bag it himself, and with the weapon of primitive man.

Armed with bow and arrows, he entered Yellowstone Park in search of his bear, found her, and bore her home in triumph.

Five arrows were needed for this feat, but a magnificent bison was killed with only one in a similar expedition in the Washington reserve.

So far British sportsmen have not followed the lead of these American archers, but some daring spirit may presently show the way. At the same time few men, however brave, would care to go after a rhinoceros, for example, with no better weapon than the bow and arrows of our ancestors.

Poultry Fair!

The Annual Poultry Fair will be held in the

TOWN OF NAPANEE

—ON—

WED. and THURS. NOVEMBER 28TH AND 29TH

All Poultry must be brought to the Market Square for sale, Where several buyers will be on hand.

By order.

W. A. GRANGE,
Town Clerk.
Nov. 12th, 1923. 56-c

Big Value in Shingles

We strongly recommend Everlastic "Giant" Shingles for long service, fire-protection and handsome appearance. Made of extra-heavy sheet-roofing, mineral-surfaced in fadeless red, green or blue-black, they are the highest development in prepared roofings. Let us show them to you.

D. B. WILSON
'Phone 138
Napanee, Ont.

Herbageum

The famous Stock Food and Poultry Tonic

in 2 lb. and 4lb. packages

35c. and 65c. each

GEO. E. WINTER, SEEDS
Dundas St. Phone 78.

F. C. MARTIN & SON

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

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Dundas St., Napanee

Office Telephone No. 74.
Residence Telephone No. 375

We succeed Ming & Hamby, who will assist us for a time.

F. C. MARTIN & SON.
24-6m

INSURANCE !

Should a fire occur in your home how much would your loss be ? While it would be impossible to replace some things an insurance policy will help a lot in re-establishing your home or re-building your barn.

Consult

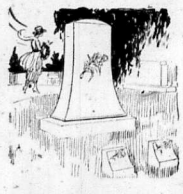
HARSHAW & SON
AGENTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE.
NAPANEE, ONT.

"Western" Ammunition.

Discriminating shooters are demanding this popular ammunition. Western Field and Western Super X now in stock. Try them. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

New Paint Shop.

Mr. Frank Markle has rented the Symington evaporator building at the foot of West street, and is fixing it up for a paint shop, for cars, motor boats, furniture, etc. Tops and trimmings of all kinds. Work guaranteed. 5-tf



WHERE SLEEP YOUR LOVED ONES

There let us place over their quiet forms one of our artistic and expressive monuments, which will be forever a real monument to their well loved characters and to you who cherish them. The cost will be forgotten in the majesty of the memorial.

WM. HOWITT. - NAPANEE

Wait Till You See THE CHAMPION IT'S A KNOCKOUT

The Only Versatile Car

PAUL'S GARAGE, NAPANEE, ONTARIO

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

9.30—Class meeting.
10.30 a.m.—Public Worship. Rev. T. H. P. Anderson will preach.
The evening service will be withdrawn because of the Presbyterian Anniversary.
11.45—Sunday School and Adult Classes.
Monday, 8 p.m.—League service.
Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.—Mid-week Prayer and Praise service.
Remember the Bazaar, Thursday, November 22nd.
Go-to-Church Sunday Dec. 2.

Grace Church Bazaar.

Will be held on Friday, Nov. 22nd. Full particulars in a later announcement.

Annual Bazaar.

The Church Woman's Guild of St. Mary Magdalene's Church will hold their annual bazaar on Thursday afternoon and evening, Dec. 6th. Remember the date.

Turkey Day Specials.

For Turkey Days only we will sell "Canadian Maid" Ironing Boards at $3.00 each. A bargain to the first comers. Supply limited.

DAVY & ALLISON.

Grace Church Bazaar.

Thursday, Nov. 22nd. Useful and fancy articles, cooking and candy for sale. Tea will be served both afternoon and evening. In the evening there will be instrumental and vocal music. Admission free.

Barn Burned.

On Thursday evening the fine large barn on the farm of Mr. Norman Jackson, Moscow, was destroyed by fire, together with two teams of horses, cattle, pigs, live stock and the season's crop. A fair insurance was carried.

Purchased the Campbell House.

Mr. James A. Gilmour, of London, Ont., has purchased Mr. Wallace's interest in the Campbell House and will take possession on January 1st. Mr. F. A. Perry, the owner of the building, will immediately spend a considerable amount of money in improving the property for the new tenant, who also expects to spend considerable money on improvements.

It Never Fails.

Most papers of the world vary in attractiveness from time to time but the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal never flags. With a magnificent staff of writers and the most modern equipment the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal comes every week, a visitor with a thousand welcomes. As an institution of genuine merit, the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal commands universal admiration and its superb premium is a marvel.

Notice

The Subscribers of

Perry Telephone System

will please call at the office for

New Directory.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

Decision was Reserved.

At Watertown, N.Y., in court, Ada B. Sweet charged her husband with bigamy. She claimed she married her husband in 1895 in Napanee, and that on Nov. 19th, 1913, he married Vera Rause, of Lowville, N.Y. As soon as Mrs. Sweet learned of the second ceremony, she left her husband, which was about four and one-half years ago. Sweet is now claimed to be living with his second wife in Honeyville, N.Y., in Lewis county. The latter ceremony was performed by Rev. Smith W. Brown, Verbon, who testified that he married the couple while he was pastor of the Methodist church at Lowville. Sweet informed the clergyman that he was unmarried. Mrs. Ada Sweet, the plaintiff, was the first witness in the case, but her testimony was short, establishing the action. Flora Sweet, her sister-in-law, was the last witness. Minute were ordered and decision reserved.

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES
TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO
24-tf

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

REPORT OF RIVERSIDE SCHOOL S. S. N. 13, RICHMOND.

FIRST CLASS—Frances Henderson.

JR. II—Hugh Hume, Pearl Hudson, Arnold Hudson.

SR. II—Annie Wayte, Orman Grooms.

JR. III—Harry Hudson.

SR. IV—Fred Hudson, Reid Hume, Ross Grooms, Harold Grooms.

I. WINTER, Teacher.

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Clerk 1st Division Court
INSURANCE.
Office :
OVER HENRY'S BOOKSTORE.

JEAN McINTOSH

ELOCUTIONIST

Professional graduate of Owen A. Smily Studio. Teacher of expression and dramatic art.
Church and concert recitals.
52 Hillcrest Ave., Belleville.
'Phone 931. 48-d

INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try
ALFRED McCUTCHEON,
Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.

Office :
Residence, Roblin, Main Street.
27-tf

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.
List your sales with me.
H. W. GALLAGHER.
'Phone 10 ring 1-3.
Adolphustown.
11-3-m

Spend A Little Save A Lot

Its surprising what DRY CLEANING can do in putting smartness and longer wear into a man's clothes.

Bring in your Suits and have them Cleaned and put in shape.

JAMES WALTERS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
NAPANEE

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilcox, B. A., B. D., pastor.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.
Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.
Thursday, 7.30 p.m.—Midweek service.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH
Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.

Hockey Meeting.

A meeting of all those interested in Hockey will be held at the Council Chamber in the Town Hall, on Monday evening, Nov. 26th, at 7.30.

Notice.

Taxes for the Township of Ernesttown may be paid at the Standard Bank, Napanee, Camden East or Newburgh, or at the Royal Bank, Odessa, or Bath. All taxes must be paid by Dec. 1st, 1923.

A. E. DAWSON,
49-d-p Collector.

The Market Grocery.

Staple and fresh groceries, pure, fresh and wholesome. New Dates, Raisins, Prunes, Apricots, Christies fancy biscuits, Peanut butter by the lb. in glass or tin. Red Cross Salmon, fresh Mince Meat. Try Thompson's special Teas and Coffee. The best flour the Mills manufacture is sold by this store.

THOMPSON BROS.

Neely's.

We cordially invite our countrymen who bring their poultry to market on TURKEY DAYS, NOV. 28 AND 29, to come in and enjoy a cup of tea and light refreshments from 2.30 until 5.00 each afternoon. Ample provisions made for your comfort and entertainment.

"THE BOOKSHOP."
South side Dundas St. 51-bp

Things Are Pretty Quiet Has Nothing to Lament Over

He was an assistant chemist in a big laboratory—clever, and ambitious to succeed. His mother needed his help, there was a younger sister to be put through school and there were ambitions of his own linked with a winsome co-ed he learned to love while at college.

Too long hours without proper rest, indifferent nourishment and especially the dust, the fumes and the dying particles of chemical matter which settled in his lungs, gradually broke down his health. An attack of the "Flu didn't help. He got so easily tired and so weak at his work that some serious trouble was suspected.

Well, it turned out to be "T.B." and now he is taking the cure at the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives. The doctors say he will get better, but he cannot go back to his former occupation. He smiles quickly and says he has nothing to lament over, new plans will have to be made, but the hospital is giving him back his health, and that is the big thing.

Contributions to aid Muskoka Hospital in its work may be sent to Hon. W. A. Charlton, 225 College Street, Toronto.

The First Prosecution.

Ottawa, November 9, 1923—Convicted on a charge of unlawfully buying for resale, eggs which were unfit for human food, Max Singer, of Winnipeg, was found guilty and fined twenty-five dollars and costs or one month in jail, the magistrate stating that a second offence would be dealt with more severely. The prosecution was made by the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture under the provisions of the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1923. The defendant in the case is a pedlar, who has made a practice of buying low grade eggs, and peddling them around Winnipeg. In one case taken from his rig a Dominion Egg Inspector found three dozen bad eggs. The Regulations under the Act respecting "The Grading and Marking of Eggs" provide that "no person shall buy for sale or resale, or expose, offer for sale, or sell eggs which are unfit for human food." These regulations became effective last July, and they are now being rigidly enforced. In cases where infractions are found due to lack of knowledge of the provisions of the regulations every chance will be given to make good, but in cases such as the one reported above where peddlars and others persist in disregarding the law, after repeated warnings, action will be taken by the Department. The above is the first prosecution under the Act of 1923. The Act provides for a penalty of five hundred dollars or three months in jail, or both.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

The morning service will be withdrawn on account of the Presbyterian Anniversary.
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00 p.m.—Evening Service. Subject, "The Pearl of Parables."
Wednesday, 6.45 p.m.—Junior Young People's Union.
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Lantern lecture by the pastor, " How We Got our New Testament."

Cheese Board Sales.

Perth, 355 at 18c. to 18 11-16c.
Picton, 609 at 18⅝c.
Iroquois, 35 at 17½c.

Horse Shoeing.

Still at the same price—setting, 25c. ; new shoes, 50c.

T. H. HUFFMAN,
50-b Dundas St. East.

Raisins ! Raisins !

We are still selling new seedless Raisins 2 lb. for 25c. Currants, 17c. a box. And see our brooms we are selling for 49c. at H. W. KELLY'S Grocery.

Men's Re-union.

The second Re-union of the season will be held in the school room of St. Mary Magdalene Church, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. The men of the congregation will provide the program and refreshments. A feature of the evening entertainment will be a burlesque of a town council meeting of 1973. A silver collection will be taken at the door.

Something Good at Selby.

A play in 3 big Acts, entitled "An Old Fashioned Mother," a comedy of 150 minutes, with 150 laughs, under the direction of Selby Dramatic Club, to be given in Selby Methodist Church, Friday, Nov. 30th, 1923, in which an all-star cast of 11 people will take part. Each and every one an artist in their own particular role. Music of the best quality between Acts. No dull moments. Come early and get the best seats. Admission only 30c. for the best treat of the season. It is a scream from start to finish. Everybody coming to Selby November 30th. Come along.

Napanee Curling Club.

The annual meeting of the Napanee Curling Club was held at the rink on Friday evening last. Ways and means were discussed to increase the membership and provide an exceptionally good programme of curling for the winter season. Curling is good sport and healthy recreation and the young men of the town are cordially invited to become members of the Club. The following officers were elected :

President—E. J. Corkill.
Vice-Pres.—Jas. A. Pringle.
Secretary—G. P. Carr.
Treasurer—C. J. Maybee.
Delegates to C.O.C.A., at Kingston—G. P. Carr and C. I. Maybee.
Delegates to O.C.A., at Toronto—G. P. Carr and Dr. R. A. Leonard.

Barn Burned at Moscow.

On Wednesday, November 14th, at eleven p.m., fire broke out in the barn owned by Norman Jackson, of Moscow, which was totally destroyed, together with the season's crop. There were also 14 head of cattle, four horses and 42 pigs and most of the farm machinery. The barn was one of the largest in the county of Lennox and Addington. Every effort was put forth to rescue the live stock from the burning building but all in vain. The fire was not noticed until Mr. Jackson was awakened by the light shining in his room. The alarm was sent out and much thanks is extended to the neighbors who responded to the call in large numbers from Moscow and Enterprise to help save the home and other buildings. The loss Mr. Jackson has suffered is estimated at $25,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

"Let us not be weary in well doing." Gal. 6-9 ; "Pray one for another." Jas. 5-16 ; "Jesus wept." John 11-35 ; "Refrain thy tongue from evil." 1 Peter, 3-10 ; "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering." Heb. 10-23 ; "Let us not be desirous of vain glory, provoking one another." Gal. 5-26 ; "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee." Isa. 43-2 ; "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life," John 3-36.
He to the uttermost can save,
All who through faith His mercy crave ;
Now with a contrite spirit come,
In Jesus Christ there yet is room.

A BIBLE LOVER.

Dealing with hunting the wild mountain goat in the Rockies, Raymond Thomson in his story "Introducing Mr. William Goat" gives a fine account of this sport and tells it in a manner which will interest all sportsmen, in the December issue of ROD AND GUN IN CANADA. An account of wild duck hunting at Pemaimotang by Lewis Denison, "Our Bull Moose for 1922" a good moose hunting story, and "The Silver Salmon Fresh From the Sea" by Canada's foremost writer of Nova Scotian fishing and hunting, Bonnycastle Dale, are only a few of the good articles and stories contained in this issue. "Ranching the Silver Fox" by C. K. Walton, gives interesting side-lights into the management of a fox farm, while F. V. Williams is represented by a good story of the north in winter. There are three first-class articles in the Guns and Ammunition department edited by C. S. Landis, while R. P. Lincoln, J. W. Winson, W. C. Motley, M. U. Bates and F. H. Walker have departments filled with material of interest to all who are interested in Canadian outdoor life. Seven good hunting and fishing stories, in addition to fifteen articles dealing with every phase of sportsmanship makes the December issue of ROD AND GUN IN CANADA a particularly interesting one.

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WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Viola Dana in "CRINOLINE AND ROMANCE," the charming star in a comedy drama of a Miss who sought romance and found it. See how it is done.
Also a good Comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Mary Miles Minter and Tom Moore present "THE COWBOY AND THE LADY." Magnificent picture of the big West in a dramatic scene, where they are featured.
Also a 2-reel Comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

See who is coming to town, our boy, Jackie Coogan, in and as "OLIVER TWIST," an eight reel special feature from the famous story, Oliver Twist, written by Charles Dickens. Jackie Coogan has achieved something truly remarkable in this feature. Be sure and see it.
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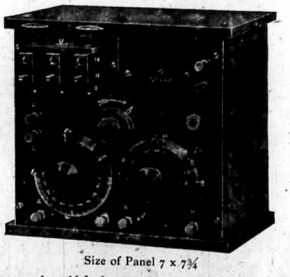

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NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for Perusal by the Readers of Our Paper.

TUESDAY.

French Parliament convenes today.

Spanish king and queen are visiting Italy.

A Swiss doctor finds a remedy for pneumonia.

The daughter of Princess Louise weds Lord Carnegie.

War memorials are unveiled in Kent and Dufferin counties.

Hamilton Rowing Club awarded O.R.F.U. senior championship.

Canadian horses capture ribbons at National horse show at New York.

Charlie White of Gladstone A. C. wins fifteen-mile marathon at Guelph.

Frank Zuna of Newark wins Hamilton Herald 27th annual road race.

Junior farmers in York mark end of season with banquet and plowing match.

University of Toronto seniors beat Hamilton Tigers, 14 to 12, in exhibition game.

New Westminster convicts thought to have escaped are found on roof of penitentiary.

Five people slightly injured when two motor cars meet, head-on on Kingston road.

Joseph Mendella, motorist, of Rochester, N.Y., arrested at Toronto on charge of criminal negligence.

Mrs. Mayme Bigham, aged 51, was shot to death by armed thugs in her husband's drug store at Buffalo.

Ottawa reports that of 26 capital sentences imposed during past year, nine resulted in death penalty being inflicted.

Abolition of the sales tax and substitution of a turnover tax on gross production of income tax regulations is being urged in a Toronto resolution at the forthcoming meeting of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade in Hamilton.

WEDNESDAY.

French Chamber gives Poincare confidence vote.

The Arab party wants Palestine to remain Arabic.

Four sons in Toronto robbed of goods valued at $1000.

Anglo-Liberal George sections of Liberal party reunited.

King of Greece may abdicate at request of leaders in Athens.

Reparations Commission to give hearing to Germans on reparations question.

Ottawa receives many protests against decision to pay for gold in Canadian funds.

Immigration conference between Provincial and Dominion authorities opens in Ottawa.

Berlin Government abandons Rhineland to its fate and mercy of occupying powers.

Canada's new apple, the Lobo, awarded silver medal by American Pomological Society.

Four Norwegian boats load grain at Canadian head of lakes to cross Atlantic without breaking bulk.

Premier Baldwin announces dissolution of British Parliament, with general elections on December 6.

Merchant tailors of Ontario prepare to send a deputation to Ottawa, making representations against the new sales tax.

Witness before Royal Commission on Tuberculosis urges prohibition of cutting of spruce and balsam for Christmas trees.

Peterboro express piles into freight engine. Fireman J. H. Peck, of Ottawa, killed; Engineer Geo. Hamilton badly scalded.

The Canadian National Railway earnings for week ending November 7 were $5,412,328, a decrease as compared with same week of 1922.

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania invites governors of anthracite states to a conference to consider Federal legislation to reduce prices of coal.

THURSDAY.

Prayer will be said in the Irish Senate.

Thomas H. Purdom, K.C., dies at London.

Berlin fixes date to get Ruhr and Rhineland adrift.

Federal Government may permit exports of bullion.

New Alberta oil well will produce 100 barrels a day.

Failing smoke-stack kills prominent resident of Guelph.

World grain yield this year exceeds the pre-war average.

Preacher kidnapped, tarred and feathered at Stirling.

Alexander Clark, veteran Grand Trunk engineer, dead.

"Kid" Roy, Montreal, outpoints "Curly" Wilshur, Toronto.

Manitoba potato crop is two million bushels below normal.

A bomb at Corpus Christi, Texas, blew business man to pieces.

Political campaign in Britain begins with speech by Asquith.

Royal Military College intermediates beat St. Michael's, 14c to 13.

Labor will not spend its demand for, a levy on capital, it is reported.

France has a gun which will throw a half-ton projectile sixty miles.

Province buys plant at Trenton for manufacture of picture films.

United States farmers demand protective tariff on Canadian wheat.

Rumor that Sir Lomer Gouin will retire is branded as false by Ottawa.

Quinine declines to discuss hand at Federal conference on immigration.

Hamilton financier is sought by police on warrant alleging fraud and theft.

Germany repudiates Treaty of Versailles and ceases all reparations payments.

Percy H. Burt, Toronto, is awarded Canadian Humane Society medal for life-saving.

President Coolidge will serve as brake rather than as accelerator on Congressional machine.

T. M. Hays, secretary of the Halifax Housing Commission, was sentenced to 28 months in jail on a charge of stealing civic funds.

FRIDAY.

London woman killed by motor truck.

Farmers would admit dairy cows duty free.

Murders of Jews in Dublin street excite Free State.

Hon. Arthur Meighen has faith in National Railways.

City Detroit school teachers visit Toronto to-day.

Ernest Lapointe tells old Ontario to study new West; has been ancient settlers.

Ex-Crown Prince welcomed by ojd German army officers.

Germans are suffering from a new malady called expectation.

Lady Maud Macintosh marries son of baronet in Scotland.

Young Lochinvar married at wedding ceremony at Gananoque.

British Columbia reports that supplies on year's administration.

Duchess of Atholl will contest Scottish constituency in coming election.

A serious landslide occurs at Welland Canal; grain boats are delayed.

Hon. A. K. Robb prods steamship companies for reduced ocean fares.

Henry Rodien, a nephew of Sir Robert, is named as Rhodes scholar.

France demands British co-operation against German on disarmament control.

Premier Baldwin in speech in Commons warns France that Entente may not hold.

Toronto detectives round up band of alleged auto thieves, and recover six stolen cars.

Home bank depositors to seek redress from bondsmen for losses in Dome Bank failure.

Outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in United Kingdom causes prohibition of Irish cattle imports.

James R. Brown of New York says "present tax system precludes erection of industrial buildings in centre of big cities.

SATURDAY.

Irish Free State Ministers refuse to free prisoners.

Italy and Spain sign treaty favoring mutual trade.

Moscow Soviet acquiring large fleet of war aeroplanes.

Conference on tooling begins once more in Ruhr area.

Lord Robert Cecil is elevated to the peerage in Birthday list.

One killed, 13 injured, in radial railway crash near Windsor.

George D. Baxter, 60 years G.T.R. agent, died at St. Catharines.

The body of John Puchetski, Renfrew, was found at foot of high cliff in township, accidentally killed while hunting.

Detroit teachers are tendered banquet by Principals Association of Toronto.

Washington is in sympathy with move to prevent return of German monarchy.

Judicial inquiry into Fire Committee is decided upon by Hamilton City Council.

Corn-growing on prairies means end of single-crop farming, says Hon. Mr. Motherwell.

By January 1 the world will have 17,000,000 automobiles, passenger cars and trucks.

Taxation of public utilities favored by Associated Boards of Trade by vote of 21 to 20.

Railway presidents say wage increases and reduced rates and fares have reached limit.

Jury declares that death of John Martin, who was killed by a taxicab in Toronto, was accidental.

Premier Poincare replies to Baldwin's attack, and says price for agreement with Britain is too high.

Canadian cheese production has decreased over one-third since 1900, but much more butter is made.

G. T. Clarkson, interim liquidator of the Home Bank, says no dividends will be paid depositors until after December 31.

British Government will not agree to punitive measures against Germany on the ground of ex-Crown Prince's return.

The Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Co. has placed a million-dollar order for cars with the Canada Car and Foundry Co., Montreal.

MONDAY.

Hint of return to two-cent postage comes from Ottawa.

Lake freighter piles up on rocks of Bruce Peninsula.

Queen's defeat Argonauts in exhibition game, 9 to 4.

Man's skeleton found in bush 15 miles from Toronto.

London police on trail of gang of youthful auto thieves.

Lloyd George attacks Government in speech at Northampton.

Manitoba does not admit mines as result of partial crop failure.

Four persons hurt in automobile accidents in Toronto Sunday.

German People's party gives vote of confidence to Stresemann.

Zev beats Ly Stemoram in close race and is now champion of My Own.

International Boxing Union awards seven world championships.

Proposal is advanced to abolish No. 1 hard grade for Canadian wheat.

Sterling in Toronto closes at $4.38¾, the highest since 1920.

British Dairy Farmers' Union for co-operation in hope of poultry industry.

Civil suits follow allegations in case of maltreated pastor at Stirling.

Money of Saskatchewan farmers tied up in Dakota bank, which suspends.

Premier Baldwin issues political statement and Labor party a manifesto.

Royal Military College team wins Intercollegiate intermediate football championship.

Joseph Canby charged at Toronto with attempted murder of Mrs. Fred Dansbury.

Reduction of soldiers arrest two French and Belgian members of Interallied Control Mission.

Hamilton Rowing Club defeated Hamiltrdn Rowing Club decisively and meet Queen's next Saturday for Eastern Canada final.

Ivy Patterson, aged 17 years, dies at Toronto General Hospital from effects alleged to have been due to an illegal operation.

A ROMANTIC FIGURE.

Hero of a Peculiar Incident on Lake George.

The real founder of Toronto, Chevalier de Portneuf, established Fort Rouille there in 1750, but the first English settler was Jeffery Hunter, port his impressions of those parts, Captain Robert Rogers, was a better-known figure and, at the same time, a more romantic one. Captain Rogers went to Toronto in 1760 on his way to Detroit to take over posts formerly occupied by the French after the conquest of Canada by the British in the previous year.

Rogers, who was born in New England, had served with the British during the Seven Years' War, and in the fall of 1759 he was entrusted with an important but bloody mission to prime, on Lake Champlain, St. Francis, on the st. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec. These Indians, as allies of the French, had harassed New England for years, and Rogers was sent by Amherst to wreak revenge. He and his company made their way through the disputed territory from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence, and then in the night slaughtered all but a few of the red men. The killing of Father Sebastian Rale, one of the incidents of this expedition, is the subject of Whittier's poem, "Mogg Megone."

Rogers was also the scene of a peculiar incident on Lake George, which is now remembered through the name of a well-known island. This island is one known as Rogers' Slide. During the war with the French he and his party were pursued by an enemy force to the top of a high hill with a bare rock, reaching 120 feet above the water. He threw his pack and accoutrements down the slope to the lake, and then, sliding on the seat of his breeches, he shot down the hill and down to the lake, picked up his pack and, after changing his snowshoes and sped forward and escaped. The Indians followed the example of the British, and concluded that the white men had slid to the ice below, and while gazing, a mile away they saw the form of Rogers. But Rogers, with the timely the special protection of the Great Spirit they made no further pursuit.

He afterward was made commandant of the post of Michilimackinac, but serious charges of mismanagement were brought against him. He was acquitted and went to England, where he was presented to the King, and soon afterward was imprisoned for debt. He returned to America during the Revolution, raised a company of Tories known as the Queen's Own Rangers, a body afterward commanded by John Graves Simcoe, who, oddly enough, was one of Rogers' rangers' footsteps to Toronto, and be the founder of the city of to-day in 1793. Rogers died in England in 1800.—Toronto Globe.

"A Grand Time."

"I would not begin with 'Thou shalt not'," writes Lady Astor, describing an address she spoke to Canadian girls at St. Catharines.

The body of John Puchetski, Renfrew, was found at foot of high cliff in township, accidentally killed while hunting.

"I would begin with a grand time' meaning—drink, debauchery, etc., and then the awful consequences which so often followed a grand time—sometimes prison, sometimes worse than prison, nearly always misery. They would listen because they knew I cared. I did care—and I still care. That's why I am in politics."

Utilize Natural Gas.

Regulations governing permits for the utilization of surplus quantities of natural gas in Dominion lands for the production of carbon black are contained in an order-in-council gazetted recently. It is stated that the consumption of carbon black within the Dominion is estimated at two million pounds annually, valued at about $370,000, and that Canada is at present entirely dependent on other countries for this supply.

Pleasure in sight-seeing is on human delight that age does not seem to wither.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT

ARREST FRENCH OFFICERS.

Members of Interallied Military Control Commission Lodged In Guardroom at Leipzig.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—An accident which is likely to entail grave consequences is reported from French sources at Leipzig.

The Reichswehr arrested two French and Belgian officers of the Interallied Control Commission who were motoring from Dresden to Leipzig, and held them for several hours until orders had been received from superior officers to release them.

The officers, when then went to a hotel in Leipzig, where at 2 o'clock Sunday morning four members of the Reichswehr invaded their bedroom and declared they again were under arrest. The Reichswehr took the officers to the guardroom, where they were detained until 9 o'clock Monday morning. It is alleged that the officers were molested and insulted before orders were received from Dresden to release them.

General Moliott, head of the French Military Mission, has left Berlin for Paris to bring the matter to the attention of his Government.

France to Take Sanctions.

NEUILLY, France, Nov. 19.—Raymond Poincare, Premier of France, to-day made motion on the floor that France is determined to remain in the Ruhr and the Rhineland until all clauses of the Versailles treaty are completely executed and the security of France is guaranteed.

The Premier, who apparently was in a combative mood, added that new penalties against Germany would be imposed unless full satisfaction from Germany was obtained.

M. Poincare expressed no disappointment over the failure in the negotiations for the creation of a commission of experts to determine Germany's capacity to pay. He said France was firmly satisfied that she was quite capable of bringing Germany to terms.

TO HALT SMUGGLERS.

U.S. Would Double Coast Guard Against Rum-runners.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 19.—The United States Treasury Department has completed plans for halting rum-runners under which it will request Congress for appropriations aggregating about $28,500,000 with which to double the strength of the coast guard and establish a chain of boats along the eastern shore line to check the smuggling.

With the inauguration of President Coolidge, treasury officials will declare to Congress that they can effectively stop the operations of rum-runners if granted the money required. The President, it is believed, probably will urge favorable action on the proposals in his first message to Congress.

The program proposes the purchase of twenty cruising cutters at a cost of $10,850,000; 200 fast fishing motor boats at about $8,000,000; 100 small motor speed boats at about $1,000,000 and the addition of 144 commissioned officers, 230 warrant officers and 3,071 enlisted men to the force. If the plans are granted Congressional sanction, the guard will number 351 commissioned officers, 716 warrant officers and 7,122 enlisted men.

Murder Charge Laid.

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—Miss Ivy Patterson, aged 17, Milvyrton Boulevard, who was admitted to the General Hospital last Friday following an alleged illegal operation, died about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, as a consequence of the girl's death, Dr. Robert B. Walker, Jarvis street; David West, Pape avenue, and Ralph Devoy, Lawson avenue, who were arrested some time in connection with the affair, will now face a charge of murder. West, who had been temporarily liberated on bail, was re-arrested.

Body Has Been Identified.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 19.—The body of a man found on the bank of a river here last Friday has been identified as that of E. J. Norgeot, aged 28, a Canadian war veteran and telegraph operator, who came here recently from Toronto, Canada. Death, according to the police, was due to alcoholism. Norgeot, who originally came from St. Pierre, a cable station off Halifax, N.S., arrived here ten days ago.

B.C. Feels Minor Earthquake.

VICTORIA, B.C., Nov. 19.—An earthquake of moderate intensity was recorded on the instruments at Gonzales Heights Observatory on Saturday evening at 7-o'clock. The record lasted for two hours. The origin of the earthquake was probably in the vicinity of Kamchatka, Alaska.

Gratuity Applications.

OTTAWA, Nov. 19.—Applications for war service gratuity of ex-members of the naval and land forces of Canada will not be received after March 31, 1924. An order-in-council has been passed setting this date. It has been considered expedient by the Department of National Defence to bring to finality this phase of post war activity and it has been decided that no payments of war service gratuity will be made after the date set.

ENTENTE MAY PERISH

ITALY HAS UPSET THE APPLE-CART

There Seems No Hope of Joint Action Regarding Germany—Hints in the Paris Press That the Crisis May be Settled by Compromise Regarded With Surprise.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—With the object of making a final effort to preserve the Entente Cordiale, the Council of Ambassadors postponed action on British request until to-day.

Premier Poincare refuses to brook further delay, and, should England decline to co-operate with France in an ultimatum to Germany concerning sanctions, Poincare will act immediately. Belgium alone sides with France, Mussolini having come out in all save interalled decisions emphatically against French policy as have Secretary Hughes and Premier Baldwin.

There is general sentiment abroad that the Entente is about to perish after several years of decay. Mussolini really has upset the apple-cart, and there seems practically no hope of joint action. France refusing the idea of partial military control and insisting upon sanctions.

Marshal Foch has drawn up a map with red arrows on it, showing where France must advance for purposes of security. The Temps despairingly writes that the one hope of Europe is the Anglo-French agreement and that Hiram Johnson has shown that the United States Government has no mandate to intervene in Europe, as it recently attempted.

If the meeting of the Council of Ambassadors ends to-day in an impasse, the Entente will be broken definitely. The result probably will be a move by France into Ruhr and Belgium, when terms of the ultimatum and the sanctions will be drawn up.

France seems steering steadily toward permanent occupation of the left bank of the Rhine and beyond, as laid down by Foch:

"Sanctions are imperative unless we obtain satisfaction. We are determined not to evacuate the territory occupied under the treaty until all the clauses signed at Versailles are executed completely and until we are secure against all new possibilities of aggression."

So spoke Premier Poincare Sunday beneath the war memorial in the Paris suburb of Neuilly. Should he translate his words into action at the critical Council of Ambassadors to-day, there is small hope of saving the Entente.

Inquiry at the British Embassy here suggests that the limit of Lord Crewe's instructions are the despatch of a formally-worded Allied note to Berlin, calling on Stresemann to abide by the treaty regulations regarding disarmament, depreciation of the mark and refusal to the former Crown Prince and expressing the hope that similar facilities will not be extended to the former Kaiser.

"HOUDINI" VANISHES AGAIN.

Disappears From Locked Steamer Cabin as Though Sea Had Swallowed Him.

FORT WILLIAM, Nov. 19.—Lockwood is free again. For a third time the former Toronto policeman, burglar and gun-toter, whose full name is Joseph Daniel Lockwood, has shaken the shackles, leaving behind a mystery which Fort William police, officials of the steamship Huronic, Provincial police and a host of others are trying to solve.

When the Huronic left Duluth Friday afternoon Lockwood was placed on board and securely handcuffed.

In the dark hours of morning the same steamship docked here, but to all appearances the man called "Houdini" was not on the vessel. The handcuffs were. So was part of his clothing. But Lockwood, for the first two inches of manhood had disappeared from a locked cabin. For more than half an hour Saturday morning, after the disappearance was noted, the Huronic was held out in the bay by Capt. Wright while all hands not otherwise engaged combed her from boat deck to bilge. No sign of the man was found.

A. L. Smith, prominent Port Arthur druggist, former alderman; Mrs. Jack Lockwood, wife of the vanished prisoner, and Mrs. Annie Morris, friend of all three, were arrested on Saturday afternoon and locked up charged with aiding and abetting James Lockwood in his escape from the Fort William Industrial Farm.

MUST WORK MINES.

French Bound to Proceed to Extremities With Ruhr Magnates.

DUSSELDORF, Nov. 19.—"Work or go to jail" is the edict which the French occupational authorities posted at vantage points throughout Dusseldorf and other cities Sunday while Ruhr crowds gaped in wonder before the placards. Translations of these crowds before the German language posters announcing France's action shows that the mass of the people is disposed to refuse to uphold the industrialists as martyrs to foreign tyranny or be grateful to the French for defending the workmen's rights in the Ruhr.

Meanwhile practically every industrialists of any note threatened by the French decree promulgated in the occupied territory. Most of Hugo Stinnes' associates—Herr Voegeler, Herr Kloeckner, Herr Roesch, Herr Hugo Stinnes, junior—went in conference Saturday outside the occupied territory, while Herr Stinnes himself was in Berlin reasonably safe from French jurisdiction.

Meanwhile doles will be stopped completely beginning to-day, and instant action is imperative if the Ruhr is to be saved from untold misery.

Builds Hope on Anglo-Saxon Race.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—In a speech to party leaders Sunday Chancellor Stresemann stated that his policy had succeeded in bringing both the Anglo-Saxon race and Italy into closer line with Germany.

France, the Chancellor declared, would find that her position eventually would become impossible, and a new chapter in history would be opened.

The speech is regarded in political circles as having greatly strengthened the Chancellor's position.

BALDWIN'S PROPOSALS

SEEKS RELIEF FROM BONAR LAW'S PLEDGE.

Premier Makes Most Categorical Explanation Yet Given of His Policies —Stands by Levy on All Fortunes Exceeding Five Thousand Pounds —Labor Issues Manifesto.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—With the issuing of the Premier's most detailed statement so far of his protectionist policy, the Labor party's declaration of its conservative program, and ex-Premier Lloyd George's castigation of the present Government, which he charged with having "muddled, messed and ultimately abandoned" [illegible] and in Europe's troubles, may be said to have marked the real beginning of the British electoral campaign.

Premier Baldwin issues an address to his constituents, which may be considered an official statement of the aims of the Government. He dwelt on the undermining of the very foundation of British national life by the continuance for four winters in succession of unemployment; the hopelessness of looking for a rapid improvement through the settlement of European peace now that France has occupied the Ruhr, and the curtailment of foreign markets for British goods and the invasion of the home market by the products of countries with depreciated exchange.

"The Government with any sense of responsibility," the Premier declared, "could continue to sit with its hand in its pocket watching the unequal struggle of our industry or content itself with palliatives." Therefore, he had decided to ask relief from Mr. Bonar Law's pledge.

Mr. Baldwin explained what he hopes to accomplish by imposing duties on imported manufactured goods:

First, raising revenue by methods less unfair to home production.

Second, safeguarding industries exposed to unfair foreign competition.

Third, utilization of the new duties to negotiate reductions in foreign tariffs.

Fourth, grant of substantial preferences to the Empire range of duties to British-produced articles.

Mr. Baldwin argues: "Trade which is subject to the arbitrary interference of foreign tariff, and at the mercy of every disturbance arising from the distractions of Europe, is in no sense free, and it is certainly not fair to our own people."

He declares specifically that the Government does not intend in any circumstances to impose any duties on wheat, flour, oats, meat (including bacon and ham), cheese, butter and eggs. He explains that the proposed grant of a bonus of about £1 per acre on all arable land, provided the wages paid to labor are at least 30 shillings per week.

The Premier acknowledges that the exclusion of duties on foodstuffs and also on raw materials implies a certain limitation on the widest extension of Imperial preference, but he contends that the preferences agreed to in the Imperial Economic Conference have been recognized by the Dominions as of the greatest value, and will be supplemented by their work by the development of the Empire by other measures.

These measures," the Premier points out, "constitute a single comprehensive and interdependent policy. Without additional revenue we cannot relieve agriculture at home, the income from the tariff will provide for this and leave us both means which can be devoted to cutting, growing and other developments in the Empire, and to the reduction of the duties on tea and sugar, which falls so directly upon the workingclass households."

The British Labor party issued its election manifesto Sunday, appealing for support on the strength of the Government tariff policy and the whole conception of economic relations underlying it.

The party claims the party has a positive remedy for unemployment through the operation of national schemes for productive work, which will provide employment for those who cannot obtain employment to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. These schemes are: Thru the establishment of a national system of electrical power supply, the development of road, rail and canal transport, the development of the national resources; land drainage, reclamation, afforestation, townplanning and housing schemes, all of which, it is argued, will be investments for the future as well as a remedy for the present situation.

Shot Dead by Her Husband.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., Nov. 19.—Mrs. William Reynolds, North street, was Saturday afternoon, about 1 hour before 6 o'clock, shot through the abdomen when a gun which husband was cleaning accidentally discharged. She was found bleeding in her home by neighbors but died two hours later. Mrs. Reynolds leaves her husband and four sons, the oldest of whom is about eight years of age.

Has Serious Operation.

OTTAWA, Nov. 19.—Hon. Wm. Pugsley, who for some weeks has been a patient in a local hospital, underwent a serious operation on Saturday by Dr. G. McCullough, attending physician, stated that Mr. Pugsley had stood the operation well.

Payroll of Montreal Firm.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.— Four armed robbers held up and robbed the messenger carrying the $10,000 payroll of the Walter M. Lowney and Company, 169 William street, Saturday morning and escaped after a sharp pistol battle with citizen. No one was hurt.

Unclaimed Decorations.

It is pointed out by the London War Office that hundreds of thousands of medals, ribbons, etc., won by men who are presumably still alive, are lying unclaimed, amongst them being Military Medals, Distinguished Conduct Medals, and even some D.S.O.'s. But it is a trait in the British character that is no new one. It is on record that the Duke of Wellington had to forget to claim Trafalgar were in many instances thrown overboard by the recipients, who disliked the idea of being rewarded for merely doing their duty.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.39½.

Manitoba Oats—No. 2 C.W., 45¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 45¾c.

Manitoba Barley—Not quoted.

All of the above, c.i.f. bay ports.

American Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.17, track, Toronto; prompt shipment.

Ontario Oats—No. 2 white, 46c to 47c, according to freights outside.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, 94c to 96c, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside.

Peas—Sample, $1.40 to $1.55, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 58c to 60c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 75c to 76c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, 97c to 98c, according to freights outside.

Ontario flour, 90 p.c. patent, $4.75, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment; Ontario flour, 90 p.c. patent, $4.75, in jute bags, Toronto shipments; Ontario flour, 90 p.c. patent, $4.65, bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment.

Manitoba flour—First patent, $6.30, Toronto; second patent, $5.80, Toronto.

Millfeed—Delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $27; shorts, per ton, $30; middlings, per ton, $35; good feed flour, per bag, $2.05.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—The bulk of the cattle at the Canadian National Stock Yards last week were again of the medium and lower grades, with little change from that in evidence during the past few weeks. There were only three sales on Monday as it was a holiday, and salesmen were unable to get all the heavy cattle sold. Shipments of cattle from the West were very light, but they were mostly choice cattle billed through. Prices generally were about the same as the week before, although exporters were not paying quite as much for heavy steers. Choice loads of heavy steers brought $7 a cwt., with the bulk selling at $6.50 to $6.75. The best cows and the butcher cattle sold from $5 to $5.75, with odd steers and heifers making $6. Poor quality cattle sold down at $2.50 to $3.50.

There was a heavy offering of hogs last week, and prices declined. Packers succeeded in getting what hogs they wanted on Tuesday at $8.25 and $8.40 fed and watered, but the following day bids were a further 25c lower, and buyers were not interested in effecting the second reduction. The market closed with most of the sales at $8.25.

The tendency in the calf market was easier, due to a scarcity of real choice shipments. Prices were 50c a cwt. lower on spots and $1 lower for the week, ranging from $10 to $10.50, and a few at $11. Heavy calves were scarce and sold as low from $4 to $7. Most of the medium sold around $7.75.

The offering of lambs was light last week, and prices were firm, with losses were recovered. The market was unsteady at the opening with the bulk selling from $14 to $14.25, but a few real choice loads from the Manitoulin brought $14.50. The tone was firmer on Wednesday, best lambs bringing $14.50, and $11 and $11.50 was slow from $4 to $7. Most of the sheep sold around $2.75.

The offering of live stock at the Union Stock Yards last night for to-day's market was: 1,200 cattle, 200 calves, 512 hogs, 2,444 sheep, 2,1258.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Buffalo, Nov. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 350; slowly and steady. Calves—Receipts, 100; steady to 50c lower, $4 to $12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,600; active and steady to 10c lower; heavy, $8.25 to $8.40; mixed, $8.25 to $8.40; yorkers, $8.25 to $8.40; pigs, $8.50 to $8.75; stags, $5.50 to $6.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; lambs slow and 25c lower; lambs, $7 to $12.75; sheep steady.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; slow; mostly steady; top on handyweight steers and yearlings, 25c to 35c higher; weighty steers about steady; top handyweight steers, $12.65; average weight, 1,173 lbs. best long yearlings, $12.50; best she stock, $10.50; fed steers and yearlings, $8.65 to $12.50; weighty steers, $8.25 to $9.75; butcher cows and heifers, $2.50 to $9.10; canners and cutters, $2.10 to $3; canners and cutters, $2.40 to $3; and feeders, $6.50 to $7.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; early receipts mostly direct; native steady; top, $8.50; bulk, $8.25 to $8.50; weak to 10c lower; bulk packing sows, $7.50 to $8.10; stags, $5.50 to $6.50; feeding lambs, $11.75 to $12.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; active, strong to 25c higher; top fat lambs, $14.50; higher; bulk good and choice 90 to 98 lbs., $14.25 to $14.50; 84 lbs., $13.50 to $13.90; no strictly choice weighty butchers offered; bulk desirable 100 to 110-lb. averages, $6.25 to $8.50; better grades weighty slaughter ewes, $5.25 to $6; bulk feeding lambs, $13.50 to $14.

Arteric Sclerosis Serum is Reported.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Great interest has been aroused in medical circles here by a despatch from Prague to the effect that Prof. Mladejewsky, of Charles University, Prague, is believed to have discovered an effective serum for arteric sclerosis. A patient treated with the serum is declared to have recovered within a short time.

Medical men to whom the statement was submitted agreed that if such a serum had been discovered it would go a long way towards lengthening the span of human life. A previously published remedy for the disease was the sourmilk treatment advanced by Dr. Metchnikoff.

Deserted Baby.

OSHAWA, Ont., Nov. 19.—Mrs. Anna Hern, Oshawa, who deserted her baby in an oatfield near the C.N.R. station, Whitby, Ont., on which was remanded for sentence when she appeared before Judge McGillivray at the session of the County Court this morning. She was sentenced to six months in the Mercer Reformatory.

The infant, who was placed in charge of local authorities at the time of her trial, later removed to the hospital, died this past week, and an inquest will be held.

Rock Island, Que., Votes "Wet."

ROCK ISLAND, Que., Nov. 19.—By a majority of one vote, the Rock Island plebiscite referendum held last week decided in favor of the sale of beer and wine and the establishment of a Government liquor store.

Large Shipowner Passes Away.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Nov. 19.—Haifdan Wilhelmsen, one of the largest individual ship owner in the world, died Sunday. He was an ingenious organizer and Norway's biggest figure in international finance.

Lawn mowers, Goodyear rubber hose, lawn shears, grass catchers. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

At H. W. KELLY'S Grocery you can get ripe tomatoes, new cabbage, good eating apples, Purity flour and Reindeer flour, fresh Creamery butter every day, also 3 lbs. prunes for 25c, 4 lbs. currants for 25c, new Cheese 23c., 2 lbs. Seedless Raisins 35c. The best Coffee, pure. Try it, we will grind it while you wait. We pay the highest price for eggs.

Campbell House Corner.

Roland Yorke

By MRS. HENRY WOOD

AUTHOR OF

"East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "The Channings," "Lord Oakburn's Daughters," Etc.

"You can go and ascertain, Kene. Ring the people of the house up, should they have gone to bed too. I could see no light anywhere."

Mr. Kene did not care to ring people up, and decided to leave his business with Mr. Olivera until the morning. He had been dining with some fellows, he said, and had no idea how the time was running on. Linking his arm within that of Mr. Greatorex, they walked together up the Star, and there parted. Mr. Greatorex went up at once to his chamber, stirred the fire into a blaze, rang for the waiter, and ordered another glass of hot brandy-and-water.

"I think I must have taken cold," he observed to the man when it was brought to him. "There has been a chill upon me ever since I came here."

"Nothing more likely, sir," returned the waiter. "Them trains are such draughty things."

However, Mr. Greatorex hoped he should be all right in the morning. He gave directions that he should be called a quarter before eight, and the night wore on.

Some time before that hour chimed out from the cathedral clock, when the morning had come, he found himself aroused by a knocking at his door. A waiter, speaking from the outside, said that something had happened to Mr. Olivera. Mr. Bede Greatorex, thinking the words odd, and not best suited to him, thus summarily disturbed, possibly dreams of Louisa Joliffe, called out (in rather a cross tone, it must be confessed) to know what had happened to Mr. Olivera; and was answered that he was dead. Springing out of bed, and dressing himself quickly, Bede Greatorex went down ROLAND YORKE 1, 1923

stairs, and found that Kene, who had brought the news, was gone again, leaving word that he had gone back to High street, to Mr. Olivera's residence to follow him. The tale to be told was very singular, very sad, and Bede Greatorex could not help shivering as he heard it. His mind fell upon him still. It appeared that nothing more had been seen or heard of Mr. Olivera after Mr. Greatorex left him the previous evening. Mrs. Olivera, the mistress of the house, had gone out at seven, when the shop closed, to sit by the bedside of a dying relation; and Miss Rye, governess also out; the maid left in charge, the only servant kept, had taken the opportunity to spend her time in the street standing, now and then at the door, now at other doors half a score yards off, as she could get neighbors' servants to gossip with. About half past ten she returned to the house that she might as well go up and inquire if Mr. Olivera wanted anything. Perhaps the lamp in the hall having rung at all struck her as singular. She knew he had not gone out, or she must have seen him, for she had contrived to keep a pretty sharp look-out on the street door, however far she had wandered from it. Up she went, knocked at the door, got no answer, opened it, and that the room was in darkness, and regarded it as sure proof that Mr. Olivera had left the room for the night, for he never put the lamp out in any other case.

"He's gone to bed early to-night," thought the girl, shutting the door again. "I hope to goodness he didn't ring, and me not hear it. Wouldn't missis fly out at me!"

And when Mrs. Jones came in and inquired after Mr. Olivera, she was told he had gone to bed. Now it appeared that Miss Rye sat over the sitting-room fire for some time after the rest of the house was gone to rest. When at length she went to bed, she was unable to sleep. Towards morning she dropped into a doze, and was awakened (according to her own account) by a dream. She dreamt she saw Mr. Olivera in his sitting-room—dead. And, as she seemed to look at Miss Rye, a terrible amount of self-reproach, far greater than any she could ever experience in life, rushed over her mind, for not having gone in earlier to discover him. It was this feeling that awoke her. So real did it all appear, that for some minutes after Miss Rye awoke, she could not believe it to be only a dream. Turning to look at her watch she saw it was half-past six, and the sun had risen. An early riser always, for she had to get her living by dressmaking, Miss Rye got up and dressed herself; but she could not throw off the impression that was upon her, and a little before seven she went down and opened the door of Mr. Olivera's sitting-room. No one was there, but the lamp was burning, and the fire, as to show to herself by ocular demonstration that it was not true.

But it was true. What was Miss Rye's horror and astonishment on seeing Mr. Olivera there! At the first moment of opening the door, she observed nothing unusual. The white blinds were down before the windows; the tables, chairs, other furniture were as usual; but as she stood looking in, she saw that the chair near the table, the head of Mr. Olivera. With a dread fear at her heart Miss Rye went in and looked at him, and then flew out of the room, uttering startled cries. The cries alarmed the house. Mrs. Jones, the young man Alfred Jones, and the servant-maid came flocking forth' the two former were nearly dressed; the maid had been about her work downstairs. Mr. Olivera lay back in the easy-chair, dead and cold. The right arm hung down over the side, and immediately underneath it on the carpet, looking as if it had dropped from the hand, lay the discharged pistol. The servant and Alfred Jones ran two ways; the one for a doctor, the other to Mr. Kene the barrister, who had been intimate with Mr. Olivera. Mrs. Jones, a shrewd, clever woman locked the room up exactly as it was, until they should arrive. But now, by a singular coincidence, it happened that Mr. Butterby, abroad betimes, was the first to meet the running servant, and consequently, he was first on the scene. The doctor and Mr. Kene came next, and then Bede Greatorex.

On the table, just as both he and the servant had seen them the night before, were a neatly-attached law papers. Also a folded legal document that had been brought from town by Bede Greatorex. There were also pens, ink, and a sheet of notepaper, on which some lines were written. They were as follows:—

"My Dear Friend,—It is of no use. Nothing more can be done. Should I never see you again, I beg you one for all to believe me myself, that I have made efforts, though they have been ineffectual. And which—

"The pistol is ready to my hand. Good-bye."

The first portion of this letter, up to the point of the abrupt breaking off, was written in Mr. Olivera's usual steady hand. The latter portion was scrawling, trembling, and blotted; the writing bearing but a faint resemblance to the rest. Acute Mr. Bede Greatorex remarked that it was just the kind of writing an agitated man might pen, who was about to commit an evil deed. There was no clue as to whom the note had been intended for, but it appeared to point too evidently to the intention of self-destruction. Nevertheless, there was one at least who doubted.

"Is it so, think you?" asked Mr. Kene, in a low tone, as he stood by the side of Bede Greatorex, who was mechanically turning over the papers on the table one by one.

"Is it what?" asked Bede, looking up, his tone sharp with pain.

"Self-destruction! There never lived a man less likely to commit it than poor cousin, Mr. Olivera."

"As I should have thought," returned Mr. Greatorex. "But if it is not that, what else can it be?"

"There is one other possible solution, at least—putting an idea of accident aside."

The supposition of accident had not occurred to Mr. Greatorex.

"Do you intend to think it could have been an accident, Kene. Then—"

"No; I think it could not have been," interrupted the barrister. "I was putting the idea of that aside; it is the most improbable of any. I alluded to the other alternative."

Mr. Greatorex understood him, meaning. "We had not an enemy in the world."

"So far as we know. But I declare to you, Greatorex, I think it the more likely thing of the two."

Bede Greatorex shook his head. The facts, so far as they were yet disclosed, seemed to him more than mistakable. They passed into the bedroom. It was all just as the servant had left it the past evening, ready for the occupation of Mr. Olivera. On a small table lay his prayer-book, and the pocket Bible he was wont to carry with him in traveling. Mr. Greatorex felt a sudden faintness steal over him as he looked, and leaned for a few moments against the wall to hide his inward grief. He went out, inquired for the telegraph office, and sent a message with the news to his father in town, ordering him as well as Mrs. Greatorex allowed. He simply stated that John (the familiar name Mr. Olivera was known by at home) had died suddenly. The message brought down his brother, Frank Greatorex, some hours later.

To say that the town was thrown into a commotion almost equal to which Mrs. Jones had herself filled, superfluous. A young barrister, known to many of the inhabitants, who had come in with the judges only on Saturday; who was to have led in a cause in the Nisi Prius Court on that very morning, Tuesday, and to be junior in another cause set down for Wednesday, in which Mr. Kene, the experienced and renowned Queen's counsel, had been found dead! And by such a death! It took the public by storm. Five hundred conjectures were hazarded and spoken to five hundred tales told that had no foundation. Perhaps the better way to collect the facts for the reader will be to transcribe some of the evidence given before the coroner. The inquest was fixed to take place on the Wednesday morning.

CHAPTER III.

Before the Coroner.

The coroner and jury assembled at an unusually early hour, for the convenience of Mr. Kene, who wished to be present. It had been thought that the only brother of the deceased, a clergyman, would have come down; but he had not arrived. Medical testimony was given as to the cause of death—a pistol-shot that had penetrated the heart. The surgeon, Mr. Hurst, who had been called in at the first discovery on Tuesday morning, stated that, to the best of his belief, death (which must have been instantaneous) had taken place early the previous evening, he should say about seven or eight o'clock. And this view was confirmed in rather a singular manner. Upon examining the quantity of oil in the lamp, which Mrs. Jones had herself filled, it was seen that it could not have burnt very much more than an hour; thus leaving it to be inferred that the deceased had put it out before committing the rash deed, and that it must have been done shortly after Mr. Bede Greatorex left him. Alletha Rye was called. She spoke to the fact of finding Mr. Olivera dead; and electrified the court, when questioned as to why she had gone to the sitting-room, saying that it was an entirely unusual thing for her to do, by saying that she went in to see whether Mr. Olivera was there dead, or not. In the quietest, most composed manner possible, she related her singular dream, saying it had sent her to the room.

"Surely," said the coroner, "you did not expect to see Mr. Olivera dead?"

"I cannot say I did; I went, rather, to convince myself he was not there dead," was the witness' answer. "But the dream had been so vivid that I could not shake it from my mind; it made me uneasy, although my better reason did not put any faith in it. That is why I went to the room. And Mr. Olivera lay dead in his chair, exactly as I had seen him in my dream."

The coroner, a practical man, did not know what to make of this statement: such evidence had never been tendered him before, and he eyed the witness keenly. To see her stand there in her black robes, tall, upright, of ready dignified demeanour, with her fair features and good looks; to hear her tell of this in her sensible, calm accents, was something marvellous.

"Were you at home on the Monday night?" asked the coroner. And it may as well be remarked that some few questions put by him during the inquest, miscellaneous queries that did not appear to be quite in order, or have much to do with the point in question, had very probably their origin in the various rumors that had reached him, and in the foolish beauty of cousin, Mr. Kene. The coroner did not in the least agree with Mr. Kene; rather pitied the barrister as a visionary; but he was fond of diving to the bottom of things.

"No," replied the witness. "Except that I ran in for a few minutes. I had been at work all the afternoon at a neighbor's, helping her to make a gown. I went in home to get a pattern."

"What time was that?"

"I cannot be particular as to the exact time. It must have been nearly eight."

"Did you see the deceased then?"

"No. I did not see any one except the servant. She was standing at the open street door. When I had been upstairs to get what I wanted I went out again."

"Did you hear any noise as you passed Mr. Olivera's rooms?"

"Not any. I do not know anything more of the details, sir, than I have told you."

The next witness called was Mr. Bede Greatorex. He gave his evidence clearly, but in a subdued tone, as was evidently under the influence of some natural emotion, which he contrived to suppress.

His name is Bede Greatorex. I am the son of Mr. Greatorex, the well-known London solicitor, and second partner in the firm Greatorex and Greatorex. The deceased, John Olivera, was my cousin, his father and my mother having been brother and sister. A matter of business arose connected with a cause to be tried in the Nisi Prius Court, in which Mr. Olivera was to be the leading counsel, and my father despatched me down on Monday to confer with him. I arrived by the six o'clock evening train, and was with him before half-past six. We held a business conference together; I stayed about an hour with him, and then went back to my hotel. I never afterwards saw him alive."

"I must put a few questions to you with your permission, Mr. Greatorex, for the satisfaction of the jury," observed the coroner.

"Put as many as you like, sir; I will answer them to the best of my ability," was the reply.

"First of all—what was the exact hour at which you reached Mr. Olivera's rooms?"

"I should think it must have been about twenty minutes after six. The train got in to time, six o'clock; I took a fly to the Star and Garter, and from thence walked at once to Mr. Olivera's lodgings, the people at the hotel directing me. The whole could not have taken above twenty minutes."

"And how long did you remain with him?"

"An hour; perhaps rather more. I should think I left him about half-past seven. I was back at the hotel by a quarter to eight, having walked slowly, looking at the different features of the streets as I passed. I had never been in the town before."

"Well, now, Mr. Greatorex, that was the manner of the deceased while you were with him? Did you perceive anything unusual?"

"Nothing at all. He was just as he always was, and very glad to see me. We had ever been the best of friends and companions. I thought him a little quiet, dull. As it met, he bent his forehead on his hand and complained of headache, saying it had been close in court that day."

"Quite the contrary. It was good: favorable to our cause."

"Did you see him write the note found on his table, or any portion of it?"

"When the servant showed me into the room, he appeared to be writing a note. As he sat down after shaking hands with me, he put the blotting paper over what he had written. He did not take it off again, or write at all while I remained."

"Was it the same note, think you, that was afterwards found?"

"I should think it likely. I noticed that some few lines only were written.

"About"—the witness paused a moment—"about the same quantity as in the first portion of the note."

"Did he put the blotting paper over it to prevent you seeing it, do you suppose, Mr. Greatorex?"

"I do not know. I thought he was only afraid it might get blotted. The ink was wet."

"Did any one come in while you were with him?"

"No. I wished him good-night, intending to see him in the morning, and was shown out by some young man."

"Do you know to whom that note was written?"

"I have not the slightest idea. Neither do I know to what it alludes."

"That—your theory, I presume, is —that he added that blotted concluding line after your departure? In fact, just when he was on the point of committing the rash act?"

"I do not see what else can be believed. The pen lay across the words when found, as if thrown there after writing them, and appeared to have caused the blots."

"Did he say anything to you about any appointment he had kept that afternoon?"

"Not anything."

"And now about the pistol, Mr. Greatorex. Did you see one on the table?"

"Yes."

"Did it not strike you as singular that it should be there?"

"Not at all. Mr. Olivera never traveled anywhere without a pistol. It was a fancy he had. Some years ago, when in a remote part of Spain, he was attacked in his chamber at night, robbed, and rather seriously hurt; since then he has always when traveling taken a pistol with him. I asked him what brought it on the table, and he said he had been putting a drop of oil on the lock."

"Did you know that it was loaded?"

"I did not. I really did not think much about it, one way or the other. We were talking of the business on which I came down; and I knew, as I have said, that he used to carry a pistol with him in traveling."

"Then—in point of fact, Mr. Greatorex you can throw no positive light on this affair for us?"

The witness shook his head. "I wish I could. I have told you all I know."

"Do you think there can be any reasonable doubt, or doubt at all, moreover—that he committed suicide?"

"I fear there can be none," replied Mr. Greatorex, in a low tone, and he answered peremptorily as he spoke.

"One question more, and then we will release you and thank you for the clear manner in which you have given your evidence," said the coroner. "Did you see cause to suspect in that last interview that his mind was otherwise than in a sane state?"

"No, no; certainly not."

"It was calm and clear as usual for all you saw?"

"Quite so."

"Stay. There's one other point. Was the deceased in any kind of embarrassment, so far as you know, pecuniary or otherwise?"

"I feel sure that he was in no pecuniary embarrassment whatever," returned the witness warmly, anxious to do justice to his cousin's memory. "As to any other kind of embarrassment, I cannot speak. I am aware of none; and I should think he was one of the least likely men to get into any."

That was all. Mr. Bede Greatorex bowed to the coroner and gave place to another witness. A little dark woman in black, with an old-fashioned black chip bonnet on, and silver threads beginning to mix with her hair, and that her eyebrows were very black still. Certainly no two women could present a greater contract in appearance than she and Miss Rye, although they were sisters.

"Your name is Julia Jones," began the coroner's man, who knew Mrs. Jones intimately in private life.

"Julia Jones," emphatically replied the lady in a tart voice, and with an accent on the "Jones," as if the name grated on her tongue. "And Mrs. Jones to you."

After some preliminary evidence, touching Mr. Olivera's previous visits to her, and the length of time he had resided in the house, Mrs. Jones was asked what she knew of the calamity. How it was first brought to her knowledge.

"The first was through my sister, Alletha Rye, calling me up from the first-floor landing below, a little before seven o'clock on Tuesday morning," responded Mrs. Jones, in the same tart tone; which was, in fact, habitual to her. "I was in my bedroom, the front room on the second floor, dressed up in my petticoat, and my gown in my hand, for I must light a fire. She said something about Mr. Olivera, and I ran down, and saw him lying dead in the chair. Jones, nephew, in his waistcoat and shirt sleeves, and his face all in a lather, for he was shaving, got into the room when I did."

"How did you see the deceased last, Mrs. Jones?" was the next question put, after the witness had described the appearance of the room, the litter on the carpet, the blotted note on the table, the quantity of oil in the lamp, and so forth.

—"When did I see him last? why on Monday afternoon, when he came in from court," responded Mrs. Jones. "I was crossing the hall at the foot of the stairs, between the parlor and the door, as he came in. He looked tired, and I said so; and he answered that he had been about all day, in the court and elsewhere, and was tired. That's when I saw him last: never after, till I saw him in his chair, dead."

"You heard nothing of his movements on that evening?"

"I wasn't likely to hear it, seeing I went out as soon as the shop was shut. Before it, in fact, for I left Jones' nephew to put up the shutters. Old Jenkins is dying, as all the parish knows, and I went to sit with him and take him some beef tea. Leaving Jones, he went out too, to his debating club, as he calls it. And precious debating it must be," continued Mrs. Jones, with additional tartness, "if the two debaters are all as green and soft as he! Alletha Rye, she was at work at Mrs. Wilson's; and so, as ill-luck had it, all the house was out."

"Except your servant, Susan Marks," observed one of the jury.

"She was left at home to keep house, we hear."

"And in a very pretty manner she did keep it!" retorted Mrs. Jones, as if she had taken a pint of vinegar to set her teeth on edge; while Susan Marks, at the back, gave a kind of groan, and burst into fresh tears. "Up the street here, down the street there, over the way at the doors yonder, staring, and gossiping, and gampussing—that's how she kept it. And on an easier night, of all nights in the year, to be airing her cap in the street, when barristers and other loose characters are about!"

The compliment paid to the barristers raised a laugh, in spite of the

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

said inquiry the court had met upon.

"And she could tell me, when I got in just before eleven, that Mr. Olivera had gone to bed!" resumed that lady in intense aggravation; "which, of course, I believed, and we all went up to our rooms, suspecting nothing. Let me ever catch her out at the street door again! home she'll go to Upton Snodsbury."

Groans from the back, in the vicinity of Susan Marks.

"I had told Susan previously, Mrs. Jones, that Mr. Olivera was in the habit of bringing with him a loaded pistol!"

"Yes; for he told me. One day last October, when I was up dusting his drawing-room, he had set it out on the cage. I said I should not like to have such a weapon near me, and he laughed at that. He used to keep it on the chest of drawers in his bedroom—that is the case and I suppose the thing itself was inside."

"Your husband was not at home when this unfortunate event happened, Mrs. Jones?"

"No, he was not," assented Mrs. Jones; and it was as if she had swallowed a whole gallon of vinegar now. "He has been off to Wales for a week and this, and is as likely as not to be there next."

Another question or two, not of much import, and Mrs. Jones gave place to her husband's nephew. He was known in the town for a steady, well-conducted young man, quite trustworthy.

"My name is Alfred Jones," he said, "and I live with my uncle, Richard Jones, as assistant in the shop—"

"Which wouldn't want any assistant at all, if Jones stayed at home and stuck to his duties," put in Mrs. Jones' sharp voice from the back.

"On Monday night, I put up the shutters at seven, as usual in the evening, and changed my coat, washed my hands, and went off to the debating club in Goose Lane. Soon after I got there I found I had forgotten a book that I ought to have taken back to the club's library. The time for my keeping it was up, and I went back for it. It was but a few half-past seven. The street door was open, and Susan, the servant, was standing at it outside. As I ran up the stairs, I saw a light in Mr. Olivera's bedroom at the top of the house, I heard the drawing-room door open just after I passed it; I turned my head, and saw a gentleman come out. He—"

"Did you know him, witness?"

"No, sir, he was a stranger to me. I know him now, though, by description. He was talking to Mr. Olivera. They were making an appointment for the next morning."

"Did you hear what was said?"

"Yes, sir. As I looked round at the gentleman he was turning his head back to the room, and said, 'Yes, you may rely upon my coming early; I'll be here before nine o'clock. Good-night, John.' Those were, I think, the exact words, sir."

"And Mr. Olivera's?"

"No, sir, he did not come out, and the gentleman only pushed the door back a little while he spoke. I'd had a little coup I couldn't have seen in; I was too far, some two or three steps up the stairs. I turned back then to attend to Susan's wants. I was there after that, I ran up for my book, and left the house again. I was not two minutes in it altogether."

"Did you see Mr. Olivera as you came down?"

"No, sir. The drawing-room door was closed, as Mr. Olivera had left it. I do not see or heard of Mr. Olivera again until Miss Rye's screams brought me down the next morning. That is all I know."

"At what hour did you go home on Monday evening?"

"It was close upon eleven, sir. We generally close at ten, on that night, but we stayed late that night. Mrs. Jones and Miss Rye had not long come in, and were in the sitting-room."

The next witness called was Susan Marks. The young woman, what with her own heinous offences on the eventful night, her dreadful calamity itself, and the reproaches of her mistress, had been in a state of tears ever since, fresh outbursts breaking forth at the most unseasonable moments. Susan Marks, aged nineteen, native of Upton Snodsbury, cook and servant-of-all-work to Mrs. Jones. Such was the young woman's description of herself, as well as could be heard for her sobs and tears. She was attired neatly and well; her face, that would otherwise have been fresh and clear, had small patches of red upon it, the result of the many tears and of perpetual rubbing.

"Now, young woman," said the coroner briskly, as if he thought time was being lost, "what have you to tell us of the events of Monday night?"

"Nothing, sir," replied the young woman, in a fresh burst of grief. "I never see Mr. Olivera at all after I showed the gentleman up to him."

"Well, let us hear about that. What time was it?"

"It was past six, sir; I don't know how much. I had washed up Mr. Olivera's dinner things, and was putting the plates and dishes on the shelves in the dresser, when Mr. Olivera's bell rang. I was for the lamp, which I lighted and took in: he always wanted it afore daylight was well over when he was busy. I put the lamp down on the table, and lowered the green blinds himself. I lighted the gas-burner outside the drawing-room door, and went back to the kitchen. That's where I was then—leastways it couldn't have been five minutes—when there came a ring at the street door bell. I went, and there was a tall gentleman, who asked for Mr. Olivera, and I showed him upstairs to the drawing-room."

"Who was that gentleman?"

"It was Mr. Greatorex. But I didn't know him then, sir. I thought it was a barrister; he didn't give no name."

"Did you see Mr. Olivera when you took this gentleman up?"

"Yes, sir. He was sitting with his back towards us, writing at the table, and I see the things on it. I hadn't noticed them much when I first came in. I see the papers put together tidy, which had been all about when he was at his dinner. I think he was very busy that evening, sir, for he'd left his tea all cold. If the fact might plead an excuse for what afterwards took place. "When I removed the dinner things he told me to put the sherry away in the sideboard; sometimes, if he wanted to drink any, he'd have left it on the table."

"Did he seem glad to see Mr. Greatorex?"

"Yes, sir, very. They shook hands, and Mr. Greatorex began telling him what he had come down about, and said his father had sent him in place of telegramming. I asked Mr. Olivera what time he'd like to have tea, but said he didn't know when he should take any, he might be going out; if he wanted it, he'd ring. How was I to think, after that, that I ought to have went up to him, to see how he might be getting on, which missis has been a-going on at me ever since for not doing?" demanded the witness, with a stream of tears.

"Come, come! there, wipe your face," said one of the jury, with gruff kindness. And the questions went on, and the witness' replies.

It was about an hour that Mr. Greatorex stayed, she thought. She saw him come out at the street door, and go away. Well, yes, she was in the yard or two off, at a neighbor's door, next house but one. After missis went out and the shop was shut, and Alfred Jones went out, and there wasn't nobody indoors to want her, she had thought it no harm to stand at the street door a bit; and if she did go a step or two away from it, she never took her eyes off the door, and no person could go in or out but she'd see them, as missis said when she'd swear. She saw Mr. Greatorex come out and walk away up High Street; and she never heard no sound in the house whatsoever.

"Did any one go in?" the coroner asked.

"No, sir, not a soul — barring Alfred Jones and Miss Rye. Alfred Jones came back after he first went out, saying he had forgot something, and went upstairs to fetch it. He wasn't there no time; and it was while he was up there that Mr. Greatorex came down and left. Soon after that, Miss Rye, she comes in, and went upstairs, and was there ever so long."

"What do you call 'ever so long?'"

"Well, sir, I'm sure she was there a quarter of an hour," returned the witness in a quick, positive sort of tone, as if the fact of Miss Rye's being there so long displeased her. "I ought to know; and me a-standing inside the door-sill, afraid to move off it for fear she should come out."

"Were you alone?"

"Well, yes, sir, I was. Mary, the housemaid at the big linen-draper's, next door but one, can bear me out that I was, for she was there all the time, talking to me."

Perhaps the coroner thought the answer savored of Hibernianism, for something like a smile crossed his face.

"And you heard no sound whatever upstairs all the evening, Susan Marks? You saw no one, except the persons mentioned, go in or come out, no strangers?"

"I never heard no sound, and never saw no stranger at all," said the witness earnestly. "I never saw nor heard nothing more. But I believe he was away earlier."

The concluding assertion caused some surprise in the room; there was a pause, and the coroner lifted his head sharply.

"Who is Godfrey Pitman, witness?"

"It was the lodger at the top of the house, sir. He had the front bedroom there—and a fine dance it was to carry his meals up. Missis gave him the offer of eating them in the little room off the kitchen, but I suppose he was too proud to come down. Godfrey Pitman, indeed!"

"Is he lodging there now?"

"Oh, no, sir, he was only there a week and a day, and left on the Monday. He was a traveler in the spectacles line, he told me, passing through the town; which he likewise wore himself sometimes. Well, sir, I never see him go at all, and he didn't give me never a shilling for having waited on him and carried his trays up all them stairs."

The girl had told apparently what she knew, and the coroner requested Mrs. Jones to come in again. He questioned her about the lodger.

"It was a person of the name of Pitman," she answered readily. "He was only passing through the town, and occupied the room for a week."

"Who was he?" asked the coroner.

"Did you know him?"

"I didn't know him from Adam," answered Mrs. Jones tartly; "I didn't know anything about him. I called him Alletha Rye's lodger, not mine, for it was she who picked him up. He may have told her all about himself, for aught I can say: she seemed to take a desperate fancy to him, and didn't mended his traveling bag. He didn't tell me. Not but what he seemed a civil, respectable man."

(To be continued.)

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CUT OUT PEAR BLIGHT

A Disease That is Threatening Many Orchards.

Treatment Recommended — Pruning Tools Should Be Disinfected—Control is Only by Prevention—Dead Arm Disease of Grapes.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Pear blight is caused by microscopic bacteria spread by insects from diseased wood to healthy shoots and blossoms where it grows and develops beneath the bark. For this reason spraying as a control is worthless. The only remedy is to cut out the infected parts.

Treatment Recommended.

During the winter, at pruning all infected parts should be removed. The symptoms of this disease are: on the trunk or branches a blackish color of the bark; on twigs discolouration and shrivelling; also probably some leaves will still be attached. To make sure that the blackened areas on the trunk are really caused by blight take a knife and cut down into the bark. If there is a reddish or brown appearance beneath the surface, the trouble is blight. Unless these infected parts are removed the disease will spread very rapidly and in two or three years at the most, the tree will be dead or useless. In the meantime it is not the tree serving as a source of infection to all healthy pear and apple trees in the vicinity.

Pruning Tools Should Be Disinfected.

The bacteria winter over at the lower margin of the infection, and while the trees are dormant cuts can be safely made two inches below the diseased part without any necessity of disinfecting the tools. If the trunk has become infected, the whole tree should be removed. Once growth begins, cuts must be made six to eight inches below any outward signs of injury. At this time the pruning tools must be disinfected thoroughly after each cut with corrosive sublimate, 1-1,000. (See Bul. 267, Ontario Dept. of Agriculture.)

Conditions in spring.

In the spring, insects and ants particularly feed on the exudate caused by the bacteria and then carry it to the flowers and from there the disease is spread by these seeking insects. 10,000 bacteria could find room on a pin-head, and each is capable of increasing to a million or more in twenty-four hours. Shortly after infection takes place the blossom spurs will wilt and droop. Go through an orchard again and the blossoming and break off with the hands and soon dropped parts before the disease can penetrate to the main branches.

Control is Only by Prevention.

Control therefore is only by prevention. Cut out all infected areas during the dormant period. Again after abnormal break of all drooped spurs and remove any later infections. Disinfect the tools with corrosive sublimate 1-1,000 after each cut. Burn all infected branches and cultivate just sufficiently to keep the tree in moderate vigor.—E. F. Palmer, Horticultural Exp. Station, Vineland Station.

Dead Arm Disease of Grapes.

This disease is apparently becoming more serious each year in the farm vineyards, especially on the Concord variety, and growers would do well to examine their vines carefully for any sign of it.

Concerning its appearance, control, etc., U. P. Hedrick, of the Geneva Experiment Station, says: "A troublesome disease of recent appearance is now doing considerable damage in the Chautauqua grape belt, being most common on the Concord variety. The fact that it is usually found on one arm of the vine it is called "dead arm disease" (Cryptosporella viticola). This disease is caused by a fungus which passes the winter in small, black fruiting bodies in the dead parts of the vine. Early in the spring the fungus spreads by means of spores to the young shoots and later in the season attacks mature berries, producing small, black, oblong spots of black-rot. Sooner or later, if the diseased shoot is not cut off, the fungus spreads to the arms or trunk of the vine, producing a slow, dry rot which eventually kills the affected part. Fortunately, the presence of the disease is quickly detected by small yellowish leaves, much crimped about the margin. The fungus is easily controlled by marking the diseased arms when the first symptoms appear and cutting these off at pruning time. If the vine is much mutilated by such pruning, usually suckers can be brought up from beneath the surface of the ground to renew the vine. The applications of bordeaux mixture, recommended for black-rot, are valuable in preventing the dead-arm disease. The disease is largely prevented by renewing the old wood of the vine to such time as the trunk begins to show a charred appearance."

For control, we are advising the immediate cutting out of diseased arms and the burning of the dead and cutting out at pruning time. Cut the arm well below any spores showing evidence of the disease.—Horticultural Exp. Station, Vineland Station.

Chasing Cattle.

A little money placed in fencing may save some sick cattle. Many cattle die every year from going through weak spots in the corn field fence and gorging with fodder. Much time is lost in driving cattle from fields where they should not range. One hour of chasing cattle is harder on the legs and the temper than half a day of hard work in the field.

Let the sow and pigs have access all of the time to a good mineral mixture.

Road Hogs of Old.

There were road hogs before motorists in Europe in the seventeenth century and for some time later the roads had only one width of good going, with a quagmire on either side. If two carriages met there would be a long wrangle and possibly a fight for the sound surface. Then there were the road hogs of the sowas, fine gentlemen who cantered through the filthy streets, sending showers of mud over pedestrians or coachmen, who drove in the gutters with even more dire result. And the outery against the frat "flying coaches" was as loud as that against motors.

LORD AMHERST.

Compelled to Sell His Beautiful Country Place.

Many people on this continent, residents of both Canada and the United States, will be sorry to learn that Lord Amherst, fourth earl of his line, has been compelled, under the heavy burden of taxation, imposed upon all land in the United Kingdom, in order to pay the stupendous debts incurred by the Government during the great war, to sell Montreal, his beautiful country place in Kent, near Sevenoaks.

It formerly bore the name of Riverhead, was purchased by Jeffery Amherst, a leading barrister at Law Bar and Benches of Gray's Inn, in 1688, and was greatly enlarged and improved at considerable expense by his eldest son and namesake, the first Lord Amherst, field marshal, one of the most successful of British commanders, and who transferred the name of the place to Montreal in memory of the surrender to him of that Canadian city by the French in 1760, which completed the British conquest of Canada.

Lord Amherst was succeeded in his peerage and in the possession of his estates in Kent, embracing some 8,000 acres, by his nephew, who distinguished himself as Governor-General of India. In keeping with the traditions of his race, the present earl, who has on several occasions visited the American University at Amherst, is a soldier, a former officer of the Coldstream Guards, and a veteran of the various Egyptian campaigns, while his eldest son, Jeffery Amherst, Viscount Holmesdale, was twice badly wounded during the great war, as a captain of his father's old regiment. Viscount Holmesdale, like his father, has been enthusiastically welcomed at Amherst University.

This historic name will live on, like the neighboring town of Amherst, takes its name from the First Lord Amherst, who, after distinguishing himself at the battle of Dettingen and of Fontenoy and figuring under Frederick the Great in the Seven Years War, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America and entrusted with the conquest of Canada, on the completion of which he was created Governor-General of all British North America," dying after his return to England as Commander-in-Chief of the British army.

Although the peerages of Lord Amherst are therefore comparatively modern, it has been proved, to a recent one, claiming descent from a certain Gilbertus of Hemmehurst, in Kent, who figures in the so-called "Pipe Rolls" of 1179, being the father of Rogerus de Hemmehurst is to be found in the Chartulary of Barham Abbey, in the reign of Edward II., in the name being transformed into Amherst in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Edward III.

Rural Credits.

Interest rates on rural credits loans in Manitoba will be reduced to 7½ per cent. in an effort to make the society self-supporting. The Government will continue to aid the societies throughout the province by supplying them with funds at 6 per cent. and a reduction of 1½ will be made immediately to reduce outstanding loans. These decisions were made at the recent conference which met with the rural credits federation and the Provincial Government held in Winnipeg and were announced by H. P. Nicholson, Minister of Agriculture, at the first federation. The meeting decided three important points. One was that rural credits will continue to operate without curtailment at least until the next session of the Legislature. Another was the decision to raise the interest rate to borrowers by one-half of one per cent. and the third was the decision to reduce outstanding loans, by at least 25 per cent. Mr. Black gave the assurance at the meeting that funds would be supplied by the Government for all new societies formed and many of the societies now in existence are increasing to increase their capital stock. The conference made special arrangements under which the societies would help old societies to advance loans this fall to farmers to pay their binder-twine bills. These will be short-term loans, payable at the end of the harvest season.

DISRAELI A BEAU BRUMMEL.

Writer Has a Striking Memory of the Famous Premier.

Considering the military flamboyance of his youth, Disraeli's later days show marvelous self suppression as to color. I may say that I have seen him hundreds of times in the House of Commons. One session I heard him every time he opened his mouth, and I cannot recall any occasion on which his attire was superlatively out of the ordinary.

But on Sunday somehow he seemed to break loose. It is many a time that, as we all issued from the Chapel Royal, St. James' Palace, I happened to be behind him as he leisurely walked up St. James to Mayfair.

Leaning on the arm of Monty Corrie, the secretary whom he afterwards recommended for the barony of Rowton, he presented an engrossing figure. Sometimes a complete frock-coat suit of light brown; often-times lavender trousers with gloves and tie to match and a dainty tassel on his cane of the same color, blue-black coat and waistcoat of a lighter lavender completed his costume, jauntily crowned with a gray topper and black band.

You could not mistake the man. He did not seem in the least incongruous, and had a dignity and an aloofness which made his appearance a remembrance.—Sir James Denham.

Housing Scheme.

A striking scheme has been adopted by the Belfast Corporation, whereby tenants may buy their own houses cheaply and easily. It is understood that the Northern Government of Ireland is granting $1,000,000 to facilitate the scheme. The effect of this will be that houses which cost $4,425 and were let at $4.25 weekly will now be sold under the Small Dwellings Act at $2,250. In fact, the tenants' weekly repayments of the $2,250, to include rates and ground rent, will be $5.75 under the new scheme. Hitherto no tenant has the sum paid hitherto in rent alone! Other houses which have been let at $5.50 will be reduced to $4.50 for purchase by weekly instalments.

Explained Fully.

Ess—I've made hundreds of women sigher in my time.

She—Oh, what a brute you must be!

He—Oh, not at all. You see, I'm a dentist.—London Answers.

Sir Alfred Yarrow, Bart., Won Rich Financial Reward and Honors for His Labors

A typical example of the self-made man in England is Sir Alfred Yarrow, Bart. Beginning with nothing after five years of apprenticeship to a firm of marine engineers, he made his way by his own abilities pure and true to the public of the service he gave it, achieved professional success and fame and honor, won rich financial reward and finally received from his sovereign the honor of a baronetcy in recognition of the worth of his labors to the nation.

When the war broke out he had just retired, at the age of 72, from active connection with his shipbuilding works on the Clyde, with its branch shipyard at Victoria, British Columbia, and looked forward to years of well-earned leisure in the south of England. But at once he stepped into the harness again and all through the conflict was particularly busy with the building of destroyers, his yard turning out about thirty of these boats.

He had been well known in naval construction circles before the war for the success of this branch of his work. It was for the value of this contribution to the British implements of war that he was made a baronet in 1916.

Lady Yarrow writes the story of his very interesting life, which has just been published in London, with dignity and reserve, but with full appreciation of the solid worth of his achievement and of the evidently rich and lovable character of the man himself.

Her account of her husband's early years makes a charming, human document, with its anecdotes of the contentions with the British who sought to save himself trouble, inventions as ingenious and as little appreciated as were some of those of his later life.

In his middle teens, when telegraphy was in its infancy, he and a young friend put up a line above the house tops in London between their homes, the first private wire to be used in London, to the great astonishment of the boys and even greater astonishment of the people over whose houses it passed. Two or three years later he and this same friend constructed a private plough which proved practicable but did not appeal to the British farmer.

His energy and ability inspired such confidence in four or three friends that Yarrow was able, while he was still in his early 'teens, to launch his first modest shipyard on the Isle of Dogs in the Thames river where he built steam launches.

In line with this work was the later construction of high-speed boats for which his firm came to be especially noted, and the long and close connection with the development and construction of torpedo boat destroyers. The Yarrow boiler, developed in his yards after much experiment, was one of the first in the high speed his boats attained.

It was a trip to America in 1890 which led Yarrow to investigate the causes of vibration in steam vessels, and after some years of study and experiment enabled him, in combination with others, to develop a type of marine engine which went far toward the elimination of this source of discomfort and was soon very generally adopted.

The Hen Clock.

The skeptics who doubted the report in the London Mail of the bird which, appearing at the National Utility Poultry Show at the Royal Horticultural Hall, London, S.W., in December 1921, with its magnificent plumage of a cock and even possessing a lusty crow, caused a sensation by laying an egg in its pen, will be interested in the sequel to this performance.

The bird was acquired by an Edinburgh scientist for experiment. Lecturing recently at the Science Conference at the Harper-Adams College, Shropshire, on the subject of sex determination, Dr. Crew referred to "the Daily Mail hen-cock," and stated that it had been mated with another bird which had begun life as a hen and subsequently experienced a total reverse of sex.

The result was that "while the majority of the eggs were clear, two chicks were obtained."

And Dr. Crew went on to declare: "Here was a case beyond all dispute of a hen becoming a cock and fertilising the eggs of another hen."

Unauthorized Alterations.

British authors find that a new trouble has recently developed in their lives. To the unkindness of publishers and critics there has been added, according to the manager of one of the largest manuscript typewriting agencies in England, a tendency on the part of the typists to improve manuscripts given them for typing. "The more famous the author happens to be the more alterations will the typist make," said the head of the agency. "They omit anything they consider meaningless or too sentimental." The strangest part of the story is that instead of being grateful to these grinning wonders the writers protest violently over unauthorized alterations.

Places Ban on Text-Book.

By order of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Provincial Minister of Education, a book, "A History of Europe —Our Own Times," has been banned from a London collegiate, and, in all probability, will be banned in Toronto. It is now being used in some of the city collegiates. The book was written by two Americans, J. H. Robinson and C. A. Beard, and in one section, in dealing with the Indian Mutiny, says: "The frenzied English showed themselves as cruel as the natives." It was upon London's protest that the book was banned.

Bacteria In Milk Can.

An unsterilized milk can yielded 16,000,000 bacteria at the first rinsing in United States Department of Agriculture experiments after being held 24 hours under conditions similar to those encountered in shipment and hauling.

How It Would Work.

If some folks would work harder at work than they work to keep out of work everything would work better.

WILL-MAKING

Specimens Found Which Were Drawn Up 2,000 Years Before Christ.

The "ruling spirit" very often shows up strongly in that intensely human document — a man's will. As often as not one can sum up the strength or weakness of his character clearly, by means of his "last testament," than by any other document.

To attempt to trace the origin of will making would be a fascinating task, but it is known that the Prophet Jacob left a document more or less equivalent to the modern will. Specimens have been found in Egyptian tombs which were drawn up two thousand years before Christ. Among the oldest English wills are those of Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror, who bequeathed his newly-acquired realm of England to his son William Rufus.

The palm of revengeful spirit must be given to the man who left to his wife the large sum of £500, which, however, she could not make use of, but was to be expended after her death, so that she might have the "satisfaction of knowing that she would be buried in a style most befitting my widow."

An example of humor, conscious or unconscious, is afforded in the will of an old Scot whose son was a doctor. "I bequeath," he wrote, "my two worst watches to my son, for I know that he will dissect them."

Full of grim humor was the will of a French lawyer, who left ten thousand francs to a lunatic asylum as a mark of restitution to those clients who had been mad enough to engage his services. A thousand pounds each was the legacy left by a solicitor to his hospital nurse and cook, for their respective kindnesses in driving a pink monkey from the hall of his mind and taking scarlet snakes out of his soup.

It is in the archives of Somerset House that all wills filed for probate are kept, and there are to be found many famous and curious testamentary documents. One is the portrait of a prelate's cook, which the artist had written "I leave all to her."

Napoleon's last disposition was characteristic of the Emperor of Ironside. "I die prematurely, assassinated by the English oligarchy." He bequeathed ten thousand francs to Antillon, who attempted to kill the Duke of Wellington. The great Russian novelist, Tolstoi, wrote his will on the stump of a tree. "Bury me where I shall be wrote. Balzac, the French satirical writer, left a last memento of his cynicism in the following: "I have only available property: I owe a great deal; the rest I give to the poor."

The wills of royalty are kept sealed, but all others are open for inspection on payment of a fee.

Plague of Insects.

A plague of crickets at Swindon, England, made so much noise disturbing that the music of a brass band was drowned. There were at least 2,000,000 of the insects, and it was estimated, with many more in burrows beneath. Cases of nervous breakdown from the loss of sleep resulted. There was no respite from the crickets either day or night. The deafening chorus increased as evening approached. The insects then took wing, making light of the barricades of lime and other things, and entered the houses in supper-time. They jumped boldly on the table and helped themselves to uninvited. After supped was an insect dance, which lasted, accompanied by the terrible jazz of chirps, until sunrise. Some of them now and again crept in between the sheets for a short nap. The mere human being spent the night walking up and down stairs with a slipper in each hand killing crickets by fifties. The crickets were supplemented by numberless earwigs, woodlice, fly maggots, and spiders. The cause of this plague was the dumping of refuse in an area in the middle of the city where it would lie until it putrified.

Have to Maintain Them.

An Austrian couple who were bound for Canada, but were short of funds in Hamburg, have been shipped to Grimsby, England, because an astute official at the German port discovered that the Austrian's grandfather was an Englishman who left England in 1820, and that for poor law purposes the grandson is English. The couple cannot speak English. They have no English sympathies or English friends or associations. Now they are comfortably installed in the workhouse at Grimsby, and the English ratepayers have to pay for their maintenance. The poor law guardians are taking steps to urge the repeal of the law, as they fear that unless it is repealed an army of indigent aliens may be dumped into England.

Sees Submarine Explosion.

Captain Davey, of the steamship Tofua, plying to the Pacific Islands, reports a remarkable occurrence while some miles distant from the Tongatapu volcano in the South Seas. The water, he says, was violently bubbling when suddenly a mass of gray smoke appeared to come up out of the sea and floated about 100 feet above the surface. A burst of steam followed it over an area of half a mile. Evidently it was the results of a submarine explosion that the captain witnessed as there had been an earthquake felt at Kukaralofu the day previous.

Our Chief Customer.

The United States is our chief customer for potatoes, buying last year one-third of our total export. Cuba is also a large buyer of Canadian potatoes, and, as a rule, potato growers in the Maritime Provinces, where the haul by land to the shipping port is never great, and where, it must be added, the best of potatoes are grown.

Among the other customers of Canada in the potato trade are the British West Indies, British Guiana, Bermuda, and even the Philippine Islands.

One small but rather notable shipment made three years ago, was that of 167 bushels to the Fiji Islands. No potatoes were sent there last year.

Our Loose Way of Speaking.

"She is a lady in every sense of the word," is a common enough expression; yet if that were really so the person referred to would be not only a woman of good breeding and refinement, but also of roofing slate measuring 16 by 12, and the calcareous apparatus in the stomach of a lobster for the trituration of food. In short, a lady, in every sense of the word, would be a mighty queer-looking object.

WRIGLEY'S
Take it home to the kids
Have a packet in your pocket for an ever-ready treat.
A delicious confection and an aid to the teeth, possible question.
After Every Meal
Sealed in its Purity Package
DOUBLEMINT

Possibilities of the North

"There are great opportunities in the north for Toronto and indeed for all the business centres of Southern Ontario," said the Honor Lieutenant-Governor Cockshutt when addressing a general meeting and luncheon of the Board of Trade in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, recently.

His informal talk was on his impressions on Northern Ontario, gained during his recent visit.

"In the north there are immense possibilities in developed and undeveloped mineral, forest, agricultural and fishery products, and enormous water power. In these there is a potency of almost incalculable wealth in which, in my opinion, it ought to be your fixed determination as a central city to share. In the meantime you do share in it as a possession; you share in the responsibilities of its government; you bear no small share in the common responsibility for the welfare of its inhabitants, and it should follow that you should reasonably share in the commercial advantages incident to the development of its natural resources."

His honor quoted figures relative to the pulp industry and then said: "The business enterprise which is reduced to these figures, I think will appeal to you as worthy of your most careful consideration as business men. The investment of capital, the employment of labor, and I may say that these have only practically begun in this vast area of the north, will involve a large consumption of the necessaries of life, which it would be to the welfare and prosperity of Toronto were its merchants in control of their distribution.

"I have said that the development of the north has only begun. The mineral resources will no doubt bring large capital to new developments in the very near future and the timber is still and will for years be a source of much employment and profit. In the winter months, and I should say, two areas — one from New Liskeard to Englehart, extending a long distance from each, and one beyond Matheson to Cochrane, which is known as the main clay belt, capable of bearing comfortably hundreds of thousands of tillers of the soil.

"There can be very little doubt that in the course of time a railway will link the north of James and Hudson Bays. At present the fur trade is being served by vessels that, during the short season that navigation is possible by that route, but it is said that these northern waters are prolific in valuable fish, and therefore, the development of fisheries would doubtless create an important and great industry to the benefit of Ontario.

"I would point out that successful enterprise is not often found allied with timidity and lack of ease. I believe it to rest with bodies like the Toronto Board of Trade to acquire first-hand knowledge of the resources of their tributary country such as Northern Ontario is to Southern Ontario and very particularly to the City of Toronto.

"I feel that the merchants of Toronto and of other cities in Ontario, should visit the north and learn of its possibilities for themselves. Indeed it would serve a useful purpose if this board were to nominate a small deputation of its members who would visit the great industries which are being developed in the Sault, Sudbury and Cobalt areas; the farm lands of the southern clay belt from New Liskeard to Englehart; the rich gold fields of Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, Gowganda, etc.; the pulp and paper industries, which are being prosecuted on a large scale and the agricultural development from Cochrane north.

"I think such a delegation ought to travel by the Abitibi or Mattagami rivers, canoe and portage, which I recently had the opportunity of doing as far as James Bay. I venture to believe were that done, the delegation would come back with such views as would inspire their fellow-members and this community, as a first step in the future of our great northland.—Toronto Telegram.

PASSING OF QUILL PEN.

Gave Way to More Up-to-Date Methods.

Quill pens are gradually dying out. The last example of their diminishing use is found in the decision of the Treasury to dispense with them at the Southwark County Court, where they have lingered long after the appearance from other official precincts. The cheaper steel pen and the "fountain" have taken their place.

And no one nowadays gets learning to make them. Mr. Philip Cooper, the head of the firm in the City of London (Cooper, Denison and Walkden, Ltd.), whose predecessors supplied H. M. Stationery Office about a hundred years ago, and used to send out two or three million quills at a time to the Indian Government, says that they had just given up making them because they have not got a workman left who knows the art of making them.

Real craftsmanship is required for the work. "I could have taught people to cut the pens," he said, "but I could not teach them to 'dutch.' This dreadful art of "dutching," it was gathered, consists in removing the tough outer skins and leaving the transparent inside and is drawn out the split from the hollow of the quill. It is done by plunging the quill into a little fire at the workman's side and drawing it adroitly across a sort of knife, after it has been fitted for the process by being kept for a time in a damp cellar. There are three grades of quills, and each grade requires its own proper amount of firing. "And that is where the art came in," Mr. Cooper remarked.

When Lord Beaconsfield was Prime Minister he used these Hudson Bay quills, the very finest sort supplied by the firm with ordinary goose quills. Some of the old aristocracy used swan quills, the very finest of all. Many of the trade at prices ranging from forty to fifty shillings a hundred.

Thirty years ago or more a traveller from the firm in the West End of London would bring back orders once or twice a month, for ten, fifteen and even twenty quill pens. When, as time wore on, certain special orders used to drop off, it was explained that "they were for the duke"; now they doesn't write with quill pens." There was a duke in Victorian days who could not get through a day's work at all. The firm sent one of their men to see him. He found the floor of his study strewn with quills that he had tried and thrown aside. It was suggested that he should have a special pattern cut, and that was found to suit him perfectly. A quill is not to everyone's liking. It should be cut to suit the hand that uses it. Many special patterns were cut for the great Victorians, some very hard, some very broad, and others very fine.

MOTHER OF TWIN BOYS

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieved Her of Inflammation and Great Weakness

West St. John, N. B.,—"I was in a general run-down condition, following the birth of my twin boys. I had a great deal of inflammation, with pains and weakness. Finally a doctor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. He said that your medicine would be the only thing to build me up. I am sure he is right, for I am feeling much better and am gaining in weight, having gone down to ninety-three pound. I was in bed for over a month, but am up again now. I have recommended the Vegetable Compound to my friends and give you permission to use my letter."—Mrs. ELMER A. RITCHIE, 82 Rodney St., West St. John, N. B.

There are many women who find their home duties embarrassed and distressing to some weakness or derangement. The trouble may be slight, yet cause such annoying symptoms as dragging pains, weakness and a run-down feeling.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a splendid medicine for such conditions. It has many times relieved those symptoms by removing the cause of them. Mrs. Ritchie's experience is but one of many.

If you would be interested in reading Mrs. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon the "Ailments of Women." You can get a copy free by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario.

BIGGEST POWER HOUSE.

More Plant to Drive London Electric Railways.

An important step in centralizing the power supply of London's underground railways is being taken at Lots road power station, Chelsea, on which depends the working of over 100 miles of electric railway, the London United Tramways, and Richmond's electric lighting.

A 75,000 kilowatts generating set is to be added to the station to provide current for the extension of the underground tube to Hendon, expected to be open soon, and for the Central London Railway, whose power is now at Lots road but will be closed down after the new installation at Lots road.

Lots road generating station, covering three and three-quarter acres, is the largest under one roof in Europe, and probably in the world. With the new plant it will provide current for every electric railway controlled by the Underground group. Its 68 water tube boilers generate 900 tons of coal a day. Its huge condensers borrowing 100,000 gallons of water from the Thames every minute, every drop being returned to the river.

The electric current generated is carried to 33 Underground sub-stations which receiving 11,000 volts, which are transformed into the 600 volts of direct current supplied to the conductor rails.

Easier for Homesteaders.

Although a number of land offices in the West have been closed and the staff reduced by the Minister of the Interior to effect economies, it is pointed out in a departmental memorandum the homestead inspectors are to take applications for patent. It is explained that this means that homesteaders will communicate to the land agent by letter, or otherwise, that he has completed his duties, giving particulars, will be visited by a departmental inspector who will take proof in the form of the sworn evidence of the entrant and his two neighbors.

Under the former system the entrant had to take his witnesses to the land office or hub office and this necessitated in both journeys and considerable expense in many cases. By the present arrangement this saving on the part of the settler is eliminated and the Department can with either hand has the benefit of an inspection on the ground, which will effectively prevent any misrepresentation of the facts relating to the performance of the duties.

Lloyd George Enjoys Canadian Pacific

1. At a wayside stopping place.
2. Lloyd George converses with J. J. Scully, General Passenger Agent, Eastern Railway, eastern lines, on the observation platform of his private car.

IN appreciation of the arrangements made for his comfort while travelling over the lines of the Canadian Pacific, the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George wrote E. W. Beatty, President of the Company as follows:

"My dear Mr. Beatty,—

"I have had such a heavy list of engagements to fill since I arrived on this side of the Atlantic that this is literally the first opportunity I have had in which to write to thank you very heartily for the magnificent arrangements which you made for my journey from end to end of Canada. Every facility and every comfort were afforded to my wife and daughter, and also to the entire party, and I owe you a deep debt of gratitude.

"With all best wishes, believe me, ever sincerely yours,

(Signed) "D. Lloyd George."

The ex-Premier of Great Britain was much interested in things he saw from the train, and lost no opportunity of adding to his store of knowledge of the Dominion. He is here seen at a wayside stopping place, and with him in the front row are Dame Lloyd George, Miss Megan, D. C. Coleman, Vice-President Canadian Pacific Western lines and Mrs. Coleman. In the smaller picture he is seen with Dame Lloyd George, Miss Megan and J. J. Scully, general passenger agent, Canadian Pacific eastern lines, viewing the passing scenery of North Ontario.

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT

To buy that Diamond Engagement Ring or the Wedding Ring.

Diamonds mounted in all the popular settings.

Everything New in Jewellery

New Ear Rings just arrived at very Reasonable Prices.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store

At your service for 60 years.

FRED S. SCOTT

BARBER and TOBACCONIST John St.

(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

MONEY SAVING PRICES

Motor Oil, 80c. gal.; Spark Plugs, guaranteed, 4 for $1.50; K. and W. Coil Points, 20c. pair; Auto Lamps, 6, 8, 21 c.p., 45c. each; Bicycle Tubes, 28 x 1½, 75c. each; Bicycle Tires, 28 x 1½ studded, $1.50 each; Front Springs for Ford $2.50 each; Rear Springs, $7.75 each; Gramophone Needles, 10c. per hundred; 25, 40, 50, 60 Watt Lamps, 3 for $1.00; All makes Gramophones repaired.

Rubber Boots repaired and re-soled.

Guns repaired, saws filed, scissors sharpened and all general repair work done.

ALBERT SMITH'S

West of Campbell House

BE EARLY!

Have your furnace or stove put in condition for fall use.

Let us fix your furnace up now and avoid the rush later on.

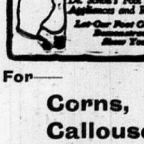
DAVY & ALLISON,

Hardware

Plumbing. Tinsmithing.

Next to Caton's.

Feet Hurt?



Come to our Foot Comfort Department and learn how hundreds of people suffering with corns, callouses, bunions and weak feet have been benefited by Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies. Let Our Foot Comfort Department Know You

For—

Corns, Callouses, and Bunions

Use

Dr. Scholl's Zin Ox Pads.

They give Instant Relief

The Haines Shoe Houses

Maple Leaf Paint.

A standard brand, which we are clearing out. While the supply lasts we sell it at $1.00 quart. DAVY & ALLISON.

Mr. Gilmour, of London, will take possession of the Campbell House on January 1st.

Mrs. Matilda Wagar, aged 84, formerly of Watertown, N.Y., died at Colebrooke on Wednesday last.

Rev. W. T. Wickett, a former pastor of the Methodist church at Morven, died on Sunday of last week at Tyrone, Ont.

Mr. T. G. McWain, Deseronto, is interesting outside parties in a proposition to build a freezing and cold storage plant for fish at either Deseronto or Belleville.

Mr. Stewart Mowers, Selby, has sold one of his farms to Mr. Mark Pringle, Forest Mills, and will hold an auction sale on Monday, Nov. 26th, to dispose of his surplus stock and implements.

Dr. Miles A. Galbraith, D.C., chiropractor and nerve specialist, Fourth street, Deseronto, and, formerly of Chicago, Ill., has opened up an office at the corner of Dundas and East streets, Napanee.

A business meeting of the Hospital Aid will be held on Mrs. (Dr.) Willoughby's, Friday, Nov. 23rd, at 3 p.m. All members and friends urged to be present as important business will be discussed.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jackson and Mrs. Elias Jackson wish to thank their many friends and neighbors for the kind assistance they gave them on the night of their barn fire. Thanks are also extended to the Enterprise friends.

A. P. MacVannell has resigned the office of secretary-treasurer of Prince Edward Agricultural Society, a position he has very capably filled for several years. The society is very fortunate in securing as his successor J. P. Williams.

Capt. W. O. Frink, formerly of Napanee, has been appointed license inspector for the Sudbury district. Capt. Frink served in the war for three years with the 21st battalion, enlisting with a lieutenant's commission, and being later raised to the rank of captain.

On Tuesday, Nov. 27th, the Napanee District Meeting will be held in Trinity Church at 9.30. A special feature of interest to all reading thinking people, has been arranged for that day. The first address on Old Testament Interpretation and Prophesy will be given by Rev. R. H. Bell, of Kingston, at Trinity at 11 a.m. In the afternoon at 3 p.m., and evening at 8 p.m. in Grace church, addresses will be given by Rev. Dr. Bell and Dr. Lorne Pierce, Literary Adviser to the Methodist Book Room. The afternoon and evening meetings will be held in Grace Church. The general public will be warmly welcomed and Sunday School workers in particular are invited to be present.

E. J. Edwards, a former resident of Deseronto, passed away suddenly at his home in Donald, Ont. The late Mr. Edwards was a lifelong resident of Deseronto up till a couple of years ago when he removed to Donald, where he had an important position with the Standard Chemical Company of Montreal. During his residence in Deseronto he was chief accountant for the Rathbun Co., and was for many years manager of the Iron Works. Besides these positions he had many other interests in the town. He was highly respected and his passing has brought sympathy from all his former associates and from friends and acquaintances in the district generally. His remains have been taken to Deseronto for interment.

A meeting of the Bay of Quinte Hockey League is to be called in the near future and representatives will be present from Napanee, Point Anne, Belleville, Trenton and Kingston. The Irishmen will likely again represent Kingston in the Bay of Quinte League. If Trenton are to be admitted to the league, Kingston will suggest that they be put into a group with Napanee and let Point Anne, Belleville and Trenton form the other group and another team could be found, possibly another Kingston team, to group in with Irishmen and Napanee. The trip to Trenton is a little above the purses of the local team under the conditions existing in the league. The Bay of Quinte League looks for a great season, now that the first attempt is over and has proved successful.—Kingston Whig.

On Tuesday evening the Napanee Musical and Literary Club gave their second programme of the season in the Town Hall. The evening was devoted to Canadian composers, and every number was excellently rendered. Mrs. Katherine Powell delighted the audience with her readings, "Canadian Born," by Pauline Johnston, and "Le Vreux Pamps," by Drummond. Master Fair, Kingston, gave the solos in a very able manner. J. Caldwell sang "O, Canada" and Allan Walters, "Old Trench Song." A male quartette, Messrs. LaSalle, Caldwell, Shannon and Craig sang, "The World is Waiting for the Sunrise." Miss Frances Dwyer sang most effectively, "All Erin is Calling Mavourneen." The piano and violin selections by Miss L. Scott, Miss H. Sampson and Miss Dorothy Scott were well rendered. The second half of the programme was put on by the Faculty Players, Kingston, who presented "Op-o-Me-Thumb." The play was excellently rendered and was much appreciated by the audience.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Edwin Miller spent last week with friends in Brockville.

Mrs. Wilfred Wilson is visiting her sister in Montreal.

Mrs. John McPherson and little son are visiting friends in Stratford.

Mr. Geo. Robinson spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Miss Kate Sharpe left last week to spend the winter with friends in Maryland, U. S.

Mrs. John Kirkpatrick is visiting friends in Watertown.

Mrs. Perry Huffman spent a few days last week in Peterboro.

Mr. Matthew Taylor spent a few days last week in Deseronto.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Daly were in Toronto on Saturday to attend the Rugby game.

Mrs. M. Maker and children left on Saturday for Montreal to spend a month with friends and relatives.

Mr. M. Maker left on Sunday for Montreal to attend the christening of his little daughter, Francis.

Miss Gladys Bush has returned home after spending the past three weeks with friends in Belleville.

Mrs. Thos. Western, Cobourg, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. P. Tendall.

Miss Eleanor Davis, Toronto, spent the week-end in Napanee, the guest of the Misses Casey.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. McKenzie left on Thursday for Gravenhurst, to attend the funeral of Mr. McKenzie's father.

Mrs. Jas. R. Miller attended the funeral of the late Rev. W. T. Wickett at Tyrone, Ont., last week.

Miss Ada Cronkright, who has been spending a month with her parents, returned to Detroit on Monday.

Messrs. Fred Embury and Everett Smith returned on Sunday from a very enjoyable hunting trip north of Bancroft. Each were fortunate enough to secure a deer.

Mr. Leslie W. Collins, of Chicago, Ill., called on his aunt, Mrs. R. J. Dickinson, on Sunday, Nov. 11th and with Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson motored to Picton to spend Thanksgiving with Mrs. James Collins.

DEATHS

Burtch—At North Fredericksburgh, on Friday, Nov. 16th, 1923, Ida May Burtch, aged 47 years, 9 months, 12 days.

Middleton—At Camden, on Tuesday, Nov. 13th, 1923, James Middleton, aged 74 years, 5 months, 6 days.

Sexsmith—At Deseronto, on Thursday, November 15th, 1923, Hannah Sexsmith, formerly of North Fredericksburgh, aged 80 years, 7 months.

THE EEL'S SECRET.

Scientist Says They Are Born In Sargassa Sea.

The eel's secret has been laid bare, and a hypothesis of many years' standing confirmed. For a long time scientists have wondered where the slippery creatures come, where they spawn and where they spend the early part of their existence, before they find their way into fresh water streams and ponds.

The secret was explained at a meeting of the Association of British scientists in Liverpool. Dr. J. Schmidt, a Danish zoologist, who after spending years tracing eels has found their breeding grounds.

It is in the Atlantic Ocean, roughly 3,000 miles southwest of the British Isles — Sargasso Sea. Dr. Schmidt found it while scouting thousands of miles over the Atlantic, gradually finding smaller and smaller eels, till at last he picked up the tiniest larvae. Prior to his investigations, the smallest eels found were one and one-half inches long — too long to be newly hatched. He found larvae half an inch long.

Observing their actions, he discovered that the eels slowly worked their way across, travelling 3,000 miles in about three years. After reaching fresh water they remain about four years, then recross the Atlantic to find a mate in the spawning place.

Curious Wedding Tradition.

There is a record of the capture of King Canute, who was killed by the Danes, and buried on Goldbrook Bridge in Suffolk, England. Not far off is a cairn erected on the site of the oak tree in which he hid. At night-fall he left his leafy hiding place, and hobbled under a bridge which spanned the Goldbrook stream.

A wedding party passing over the bridge in the evening saw the glitter of the King's gold spurs in the moonlight, and gave information to the Danes, who captured the King, and taking him back to the tree shot him to death with arrows.

For years some say the inscription on the bridge was followed by the words: "Cursed be the wedding party that passes over this bridge." The traditional is so well-known locally that no wedding party will cross the bridge.

Some years ago a runaway couple from another part were hastily married at the local Registry Office. They were ignorant of the superstition in connection with the bridge, and crossed it both on going and returning from the registrar's. That same evening they went to Southampton, and sailed for America on a steamer, which, with all its crew and passengers, was never afterwards heard of.

Province of Ontario Bonds

5 per cent. due Oct. 15, 1948

$98.00 and Accrued Interest Yielding 5.14%

A safe, sure investment in the Premier Security of your Province. Bonds delivered Free of Expense to you.

GOSS, FORGIE COMPANY, 53 Adelaide St. W.

TORONTO 51-b

DONT MISS THIS

ROBINSON'S FALL DOLLAR DAYS

—WILL BE—

Thursday and Friday, November 22 and 23

A Spectacular Array of Timely Merchandise, at Specially Reduced Prices will make this one of the most Outstanding Shopping Events of the Season.

All lines featured will be Robinson's guaranteed merchandise.

Sale prices will prevail for two days only, Thursday and Friday, November 22nd and 23rd.

We do not guarantee that quantities in each line will last for two days selling, so shop early.

For two days we are lowering the barriers of price. We have made arrangements whereby nearly every line is included in this very interesting sale. In practically every instance our sale lines represent new fall and winter merchandise. Every Department will have something to offer you.

"READ THIS MESSAGE," WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO REPEAT THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

GREY KNIT UNDERSKIRTS

Obtainable at $1.00 each will be three dozen of these warm, attractive looking garments. They come in grey shades only, and are trimmed with red stitching. Come in 30, 32 and 34 inch lengths. Reg. $1.25 values.

$

BALKAN MIDDIES

At $1.00 each, will be one of the red letter attractions of this sale. These come in Balkan styles only, have in most instances detachable flannel collars. The qualities are very excellent. Sizes range from 4 years to 20 misses. Regular values to $2.50.

$

GIRLS' KNITTED JUMPERS

These come sleeveless, are made from all wool, and are knit in a fine even weave. These are exceptionally good school dresses. Colors of red, Emerald and Copen. Reg. $2.00 values. Sale price $1.00 each.

WOOL UNDER-SLIPS

For little girls in ages from one to four years. These are knit from all wool yarns and are exceptionally warm as well as durable. Shades of Grey, Red and White. Reg. $1.69 and $2.00 values. For Dollar Day only, $1.00 each.

$

GIRLS' COATS, $1.00

On any coat over $10.00, and under $20.00, we will allow a discount of $1.00 per coat on Dollar Days. These are in latest styles, newest fabrics, plain or fur-trimmed.

$

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' HATS AT $1.00 EACH

This is a second item which represents outstanding value. In every instance the sale price is less than half, and in some cases only represents a quarter of its real value. The assortment is reasonably large and features an exceptionally clever range of styles. Shop early for these.

SECOND MILLINERY SPECIAL, $1.00 OFF

Any trimmed hat in the department over $6.50 in price. This includes all of our newest winter styles, especially those of velvet and lace construction. Obtainable in all the prominent shades.

$

16 ONLY WOMEN'S COMBINATIONS

In winter weight cotton, long sleeves, ankle length, size 38, reg. $2.50 each. Sale Price $1.00 each.

$

PORCH DRESSES $1 EACH

These were regular $3.00 dresses, they are made from plain Chambry in assorted shades, trimmed with leather belts, assorted sizes. You will need to shop early for these.

BUY LARGE ARTICLES AS WELL

We purpose making these two Dollar Days as far reaching in effect as possible, therefore to enable you to save on your larger purchases we are putting this following schedule in force on lines not otherwise reduced or advertised:

From $10.00 to $19.99 we give $1.00 off.

From $20.00 to $29.99 we give $2.00 off.

From $30.00 to $39.99 we give $3.00 off.

From $40.00 to $49.99 we give $4.00 off.

From $50.00 to $59.99 we give $5.00 off.

From $60.00 to $69.99 we give $6.00 off.

From $70.00 to $79.99 we give $7.00 off.

From $80.00 to $89.99 we give $8.00 off.

From $90.00 to $100.00 we give $9.00 off.

DOLLAR DAY SPECIALS PROCURABLE IN OUR STAPLE DEPARTMENT

5 yards light or dark print, 25c. value, for $1.00.

4 yards light or dark print, 30c. and 35c. value, for $1.00.

5 yards plain white, pink, mauve and sky blue Flannelette for $1.00.

5 yards colored stripe Flannelette, suitable for kiddies gowns, etc., for $1.00.

4 yards colored and plain white, 34 and 35 inches wide Flannelette, our two most useful Flannelettes for $1.00.

4 yards light, dark grey, and navy Wrapperettes, for infants dresses, ladies waists, or house dresses. 30c. and 33c. values, for $1.00.

4 yards light and dark Checked Apron Gingham, with borders, reg. 30c. and 35c. values, for $1.00.

4 yards 30c. value Plaids and Checks, Dress Gingham, for $1.00.

3½ yards 32 inch 35c. and 45c. values Scotch and Domestic Dress Ginghams, all good patterns, in the different sized checks, also some Plaids, for $1.00.

4 yds. 36 inch wide Chintz, suitable for curtains, cushion or comforter covers, reg. 30c. and 35c. values, for $1.00.

Bleached and Unbleached Union and Mercerized Table Damasks, regular $1.25 and $1.35 values, for $1.00 yard.

$1.25 all Linen Huckaback Towellings in plain white, Rose, Mauve, Blue, also fancy floral designs, for $1.00 yard.

$1.25 Huckaback and Turkish Towels, for $1.00 pair.

4 yards all Linen Towelling, regular 30c. values, for $1.00.

5 yards 36 inch Unbleached Cotton, a good weight, very even weave, will bleach out nice and white, a splendid cotton for sheets or pillow cases, worth 30c. yard regularly, for $1.00.

Horrockses velvet nap long service economy Flannelettes, plain white and colored stripe patterns, 2½ yards 45c. and 50c. values for $1.00; and 2 yards 60c., 36 inches wide, white and colored, for $1.00.

54 inch Brocade Table Oil Cloth Squares, the patterns come Brown, Rose and Cream, Blue, Rose and Cream, Blue and White, and Tan and Cream. Reg. $1.25 value, at $1.00 each.

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SCOTCH CURTAIN NET

36, 42 and 45 inches wide, our regular 60c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.25 lines, sale price for Dollar Days, 2 yards for $1.00. This is one of the greatest values in our sale and every woman should take complete advantage of this very rare opportunity.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN NET

30, 36 and 42 inches wide, regular 30c., 35c., 40c. and 45c. value, sale price 4 yards for $1.00.

WOMEN'S VELVET KNIT VESTS

Long sleeves, high neck, size 38, reg. $1.00, Sale Price 2 for $1.00.

REMNANT SPECIALS

Consisting of lengths in Madras, Voile, Marquisette, Bungalow and Scotch Nets in lengths of 2½, 2¾ 3 and 3¾ yards. The reduced values of these remnants range at $1.20, $1.25, $1.30, $1.35, $1.40 and $1.50 per length. For Dollar Days we give you your choice of the entire lot at $1.00 each. 35 pieces in the lot, worth in regular way $1.75 and $2.00 per length.

ENGLISH HOMESPUN TWEEDS

2 yards for $1.00, stripe designs, in four colorings, 40 inches wide, an ideal material for school wear.

HOMESPUNS AND CHEVIOTS

$1.00 per yard, 54 inches wide, pure wool, mixed Homespuns and wool Cheviots, in fine economy Flannelettes, plain white and colored stripe patterns, 2½ yards 45c. and 50c. values for $1.00; and 2 yards 60c., 36 inches wide, white and colored, for $1.00.

32 INCH BLACK VELVETEEN

2 yards for $1.00. Extra good weight and heavy pile, suitable for dresses.

SILKS and SATINS

$1.00 per yard. A small assortment, plain lining satins, figured Poplins, and odd ends in Dress Silks.

TRIMMING SATINS and SILKS

2 yds for $1.00. Colored Satins and Figured Silks, narrow width, suitable for fancy work and trimmings.

WHITE MARIBOU RUFFS

1.00 each. 6 only, white Ruffs, neat cape style.

BLACK WOOL and SILK AND WOOL CREPE

$100 yd., reg. $2.00 and $2.50 yd., a fashionable fabric for present wear.

DRESS GOODS REMNANTS

To clear $1.00 yd., lengths ranging from 1 to 3 yds, assortment consists of of seasonable merchandise, assorted colors.

PLAID DRESS GOODS

3 yds. for $1.00. Bright colors, suitable material for kiddies wear.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORSTED HOSE

Wide ribb, plain knit feet, color black, size 7 to 10, reg. 50c. pair, 3 pairs for $1.00.

SILK REMNANTS

To clear $1.00 yd. Lengths from ½ to 3 yds., in plain and fancy silks.

CHILDREN'S RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE

In sizes 7½, 8, 8½. Black only, reg. 75c. pair, 2 pair for $1.00.

CREAM SERGE

54 inches wide, $1.00 yard. Heavy Wool Cheviot and fine Twill Diagonal Serge.

PURE WOOL BLACK CHEVIOT

$1.00 yd. Heavy weight Diagonal Cheviot Serge, 54 inches wide. 25 yds. only, sold at $3.00 per yard.

SILK FINISHED VELVETEEN

Black only, $1.00 yd. 35 yds. only, rich quality Black Dress Velveteen, 22 inches wide, reg. $2.00 yd.

PLEASE NOTE THESE ARE SPECIALLY PRICED FOR DOLLAR DAYS ONLY

5 quart best aluminum covered Kettles, with long strong handles, reg. $1.49—Dollar Day only, $1.00.

Cut glass Sugars and Creams, extra good value at $1.25, for $1.00.

25c. cut glass Tumblers, 6 for $1.00.

45c. clear blown Goblets (very new) 4 for $1.00.

New shape tall Sherbets (star cut) 2 for $1.00.

Cut glass tumblers (star or grape) 9 for $1.00.

11 pieces of cut glass up to $2.00 each, for $1.00 each.

Johnson's English Dinnerware, clover leaf with gold band:

Breakfast Plates, 4 for $1.
Dinner Plates, 3 for $1.00.
Tea Plates, 5 for $1.00.

INTERESTING ITEMS IN OUR MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT for $ Days.

Boys' Pull Over Ribbed Sweaters, button on shoulder, Monarch make, colors navy and brown. Sizes 26 to 30, $1.00 each.

BOYS' COAT SWEATERS

Mixtures of wool and cotton, the ideal sweater for second best wear. Sizes up to 34. For $1.00 each.

MEN'S WINTER WOOL SHIRTS

Consisting of Fawn Flannelette, Grey Flannelette, Grey and White Tweeds. Sizes from 14 to 17. $1.00 each.

ODDS AND ENDS MEN'S COTTON WORK SHIRTS

Grey Chambrys, black and white stripe, etc. Some have separate collars and are full size shirts, reg. up to $2.25, for $1.00 each.

MEN'S PRINT SHIRTS

Soft double cuffs, some cases where there are no two shirts alike, value up to $1.50, for $1.00 each.

4 DOZ. MEN'S WOOL SOX

Winter weight, reg. 50c., 3 pairs for $1.00.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.